THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 68. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ROMAN QUESTION

Italy and the Eternal City.

Rome and Its Defenses.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Strasburg and Paris.

The New German Empire.

The Terrible Uhlans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Italians at the Gates of the City—The Early History and Present Condition of Rome—Its Defenses.

At any moment we may expect to receive intelligence of the entrance of King Victor Emanuel's forces into the city of Rome. After two or three insignificant skirmishes, the King's troops have penetrated the Pontifical territory to the very gates of the city, and only delay their occupation of it for a day, in order to avoid the possibility of bloodshed. The Pope has declared that the foreign troops in his service are for the moment the rulers of the city, and that he is powerless to prevent them from making a show of resistance. Twenty-four hours' delay has been granted by the Italian commander, and at the expiration of that time the Italians will probably assault the defensive works, if General Kanzler does not yield to wiser counsels and restrain the ardor of his mercenaries.

The Defenses of Rome

are anything but formidable, and entirely inadequate for the successful resistance of a hostile force. The inability of the city to stand a siege was fairly demonstrated by the successful assaults of the French expeditionary force in 1849, when the Red Republicans had driven out the Pope and set up a government for themselves. On that occasion General Oudinot, the French commander, directed his operations against Mount Janiculum, by which the city was commanded. The siege commenced on the 4th of June, and by the 12th about 70 yards had been gained on the ramparts and six batteries were ready to open fire. General Oudinot then appealed to the Republican Government, which refused to surrender. On the night of the 22d the batteries opened fire, and on the 30th a general assault was made, resulting in the surrender of the city on the same day.

The Early History of Rome.

The city of Rome, according to the common tradition, which is now admitted by all the best authorities to be entirely fabulous, was founded by Romulus about seven and a half centuries before the birth of Christ. It was originally a Pelasgic town, upon the Palatine Hill, and the city was formed by the union of Rome with the Sabines and Etruscans, who inhabited the neighboring hills. This union was consummated in the establishment of a perfect constitutional State during the reign of Servius Tullius, about five and a half centuries before Christ. Rome appears to have become a republic about the year 510 B. C. Then ensued a long struggle between the patrician and plebeian classes, during which the latter gradually gained in power. In 390 B. C. Rome was taken by the Gauls, who sacked the city and left it in ruins. After the city was rebuilt it advanced in power and importance, and successfully contended with the neighboring Italian tribes, annexing their territory and laying the foundation of future Roman greatness. About the year 264 B. C. the Romans were masters of all Italy, and proceeded to direct their arms against Carthage in a contest for the supremacy in the Mediterranean. The Punic wars resulted in the capture and destruction of Carthage by Scipio Africanus, and Rome found herself without a rival. A career of conquest was then commenced, and the Roman soldiers made themselves masters of all the portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa bordering upon the Mediterranean, besides pushing their conquests to such remote regions as Britain. Internal dissensions began to distract the Roman State about the year 133 B. C., and the civil wars of Sylla and Marius and Cæsar and Pompey resulted in the downfall of the Republic, and, after the assassination of Julius Cæsar, in the establishment of an imperial government, with the general of the army, elected by the soldiers, as the chief ruler. Under the emperors the boundaries of the Roman possessions were enlarged, until they included the whole of the known world, while the city itself reached a magnificence that has never been paralleled. In the year 330 A. D. Constantine transferred the seat of government to Byzantium and the ascendancy of Rome was at an end. Constantine divided the empire on his death between his three sons, but the final division between the Byzantine Empire and the Western Empire was not made until 395, when the sons of Theodosius the Great established entirely separate governments. In the year 402 occurred the invasion of Alaric, and after that the Italian peninsula was constantly subjected to the incursions of the northern barbarians. Corrupt within and assailed from without, the Western Empire fell in 476, when Odoacer, the leader of the barbarians, overthrew the last vestige of Roman power. Since then Rome has been of importance to the world as the city of the Popes.

Rome at the Present Day.

Rome is about sixteen miles in circumference; it is walled around with sixteen gates, opening into public roads in all directions. The river Tiber, which divides it into two unequal portions, is crossed by four large stone bridges. The city is divided into fourteen regions or presidencies, each having over it some citizen of note to act as a sort of justice of the peace. For religious purposes Rome is divided into fifty-nine parishes. There are 354 churches in Rome; 100 monasteries inhabited by monks belonging to 61 religious orders. Each of these convents has a church attached to it. The number of seminaries and colleges is 49, the most noteworthy of which are the German, French, Irish, English, Scotch, American, and the College of the Propaganda Fide, where all the nations of the earth are represented among the inmates. There are also several universities and places of secular instruction, and a number of hospitals for the treatment of all mental and bodily diseases, with a great number of charitable institutions of all kinds.

The population of Rome has been steadily increasing since 1857. According to the official statistics published by the Papal Government for 1867, the number of inhabitants in that year was 215,573, an increase of 4852 since 1866. In 1868 the population was 217,378, among whom were 4650 Israelites, 457 non-Catholics, and 6429 persons belonging to the clergy. There are in Rome 34 resident cardinals, 36 bishops, and an immense number of prelates of various dignities and offices in tribunals, congregations, Government places, or in attendance at the Papal Court. The secular clergy is composed of 2297 priests of various grades; the regular of 2812 monks, in which are included a great number of lay brothers, who live in convents and wear the habit. The number of nuns is about 2215.

The lay population of Rome consists of a numerous nobility, all of whom live in great splendor; of real estate owners and those addicted to land culture; of advocates and attorneys, whose functions are quite distinct, differing both in dignity and importance, though they both belong to the profession of lawyers; of men of letters as well as professors of science and literature in all their branches; of students in the various colleges; of a large number of artists and amateurs; of employes of the Government, physicians and others. The rest of the population is made up of mechanics and workmen of all sorts. A very large proportion of this class are domestics, men at service, permanently employed to perform duties in the houses of cardinals, prelates, and the rich citizens. Of the city population 7360 are in the military service of the Pope.

There are comparatively few shopkeepers and merchants in Rome—only enough to supply the wants of its inhabitants for the necessities or comforts of life. But the Jews, who are generally well-to-do people and addicted to commerce, furnish the inhabitants with almost everything they have use for, especially in the line of dry goods. Their number is 4650. They live together in a separate quarter assigned to them in the city, where they have a synagogue. The beggars are estimated to number between two and three thousand.

STRASBURG AND PARIS.

A German Military Writer on Their Powers of Resistance.

The following extract from a letter of the well-known military writer, Julius Von Wickede, has a special interest in connection with the news from Strasburg and Paris:—

We are now besieging and bombarding Strasburg and Metz, beyond all doubt the two strongest fortresses of France. These immense strongholds have menaced the peace and security of Germany, particularly the former, and it is therefore deemed of the highest importance that they should be captured and remain in our permanent possession. A fair number of heavy siege-guns have already arrived before Strasburg. The Prussian 24-pounders are excellent and very effective; they have a wide range, and as soon as the distance has been correctly ascertained (which is generally the case after two or three trial shots), their fire is as accurate and telling as can be reasonably desired. In regard to Strasburg, it would not be wise to calculate upon an immediate capitulation. General Uhrich, the commander of the fortress, was formerly in the Imperial Guard, and is an officer of the highest military ability, one who will do his duty to the last, and without any particular regard for the inhabitants of the city he is called upon to defend. I became personally acquainted with him at Varna, during the Crimean war, when we passed our leisure time in conversing about military matters, drinking a glass of light Brussa wine, and playing a game of dominoes. I remember well enough that we repeatedly touched on the possibility of our confronting each other as enemies. The brave General did not then imagine that the strongest army which the second empire could bring into the field would be repeatedly beaten by us within a fortnight, and that we could so soon commence the siege of the two most important French fortresses. The idea that the Germans would carry the war into French territory seemed too preposterous to the French, who thought it an easy task to drive the Prussians beyond the Rhine, and never expected to meet any serious resistance until they would reach Mayence and Coblentz. All their preparations show that this was their preconceived plan.

But to return to the siege of Strasburg. Although the commander is a man of undoubted talent, energy, and bravery, and although the garrison is composed of select troops, who will fight and defend the city to the last, I do not believe this fortress will prove another Sebastopol. The numerous population of the city, amounting to more than 80,000 inhabitants, will be a serious check to the powers of resistance and endurance of the garrison, and will necessitate a speedier capitulation than could otherwise be anticipated. It is more than probable that our repeatedly expressed opinion that large and populous cities are not fit places for fortresses will obtain additional confirmation ere long. The principal objection against them is the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of provisioning them for a long siege. Of what use are the strongest walls and a great number of guns, when once famine, with its appalling consequences, spreads among a population of 80,000 souls? and how can the most energetic commander prevent it, and protect his army against its demoralizing influence? It is utterly impossible.

We have read many reports about the immense fortifications around Paris, and had an occasion to examine these strongholds a few years ago; and we readily confess that they are formidable, and were so previous to the numerous additions and improvements which have recently been made. But what of that? If what we have said above holds good with a city of 80,000 people, how much more so in regard to a capital of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and composed of such dangerous and heterogeneous elements as the population of Paris? Some of the Paris newspapers contain an account of the quantities of provisions which are said to be stored in that city, and pretend that the place is fully prepared for a siege of four months. We feel inclined to think that the figures on paper will not correspond with the amount of stores actually on hand, and we should not be at all surprised to find these statements equal in exaggeration and want of truth to the reports circulated about the strength of the French army, its armament, equipment, and fitness for field service. We think that by the time the three immense columns of the German army shall appear before Paris, all the braggadocio about the defense of that city to the last will have been silenced by sounder counsel and cooler judgment. It would be the climax of madness to attempt a defense of Paris under the existing circumstances.

THE DEFENSES OF PARIS.

Montmartre and La Villette—The Plain of St. Denis—The Work of Demolition.

A resident of Paris sends a letter to the *Daily London News*, on the 1st inst., describing some of the defenses of Paris. He says:—"I devoted yesterday afternoon to an endeavor to form some notion of what chances Paris would have if it be attacked on the northern side. I first drove to Montmartre. On the hill there was a formidable battery of artillery, which would throw balls over the fortifications and sweep the plains of St. Denis. The driver of my fiacre told me that he lived at La Villette, and offered to drive me through that workingmen's quarter. In its wide streets there were groups of men in blouses, and all the cabarets were full of them. 'They are all out of work,' said the driver; 'they ask for arms to defend the city, but the Government do not dare to give them muskets, for they never would surrender them before they had driven away not only the Prussians, but the Emperor also.' At the St. Denis gate, through which we passed, everything appeared ready for an attack. Here, as at the other gates, a trench had been cut across the road, a loopholed wall about two feet thick had been built, and earthworks, resembling a species of *tete de pont*, had been thrown up. As we emerged from them the plain of St. Denis, where Marmont with a few troops and the Parisian National Guard had held the Allies at bay in 1814 for eight hours, lay before us. To the right was the Fort d'Aubervilliers, in front of us St. Denis, and far off to the left the fort of Mont Valerien. At the villages of Aubervilliers and Courbevoie there were earthworks and batteries. Having heard that there were several regiments of the line at St. Denis, and being curious to see what was going on there, I proceeded in that direction. The town has a strong rampart round it, and, like Paris, is surrounded by external forts. To avoid suspicion I drove to the cathedral, and put myself under the wing of a guardian whose business it was to show the tombs of the Kings of France. This worthy man seemed to consider it quite natural that a stranger should choose this moment for sight-seeing. Round the outer door of the cathedral was a group of soldiers, and they accompanied the guardian and myself in our tour inside. The guardian did not spare us one word of his "oft-told tale," and my soldier friends appeared to listen to every syllable that fell from his lips with the deepest respect. These poor fellows, who no doubt on the field of battle will fight like heroes, were as peaceful and as quiet as a girls' school. As we went in and out of the church, they dipped their fingers in the holy water and crossed themselves; and if by accident one of them uttered a word while we were inside, there was a loud 'hush' from the others. The guardian told me that every day for the last week he had shown several hundred soldiers over the cathedral, and that they had all, without exception, behaved in the same orderly, decent manner. He said that there were four regiments in the town, and that for the last week regiments passing north had succeeded each other every second day. Along the main street of the town a large ditch had been cut, with an earthwork behind it. The ramparts were lined with cannon, and trees were being cut down and houses pulled down within the 'zone militaire.' Not only were the barracks crowded with troops, but in one of the squares a regiment was encamped under tents. From St. Denis I drove through Argenteuil and Courbevoie. The country in this direction is divided into market gardens and vineyards. In the gardens and the vineyards I saw neither men nor women. In the towns, although the shops were still open, all the houses were shut up, except where the furniture was being placed in vans to be taken to Paris. All the villas were deserted. At Courbevoie there were two regiments. I returned to Paris by Neuilly. At the gate of Neuilly the work of demolition within the military zone had commenced, and, in a day or two, all the condemned houses around the fortifications will be leveled. As I drove down the Champs Elysees, I noticed the number of soldiers who were lounging and sitting about. As far as I could make out, there were three of them for every civilian. Having a little more spare time on my hands, I passed through Paris, and went to the camp of St. Maur. On both sides of the road squads of conscripts in new uniforms were being drilled. At St. Maur there was a large park of artillery, and several regiments of the line were camped where a few days ago I had seen the Gardes Mobiles."

THE TERRIBLE UHLANS.

Acts of Violence—The War Assuming a Character of Fury and Extermination.

Captain Jeannerod, the correspondent of *L Temps*, writing from Mezieres-Charleville, after the battles at Metz, of the conduct of the German troops, says that the reports of the Prussian doings are necessarily much exaggerated, but that isolated acts of violence have occurred, to which the alarm felt is in some degree traceable. Here is an incident which he relates illustrative of these exaggerations:—

"A Prussian soldier was lying on the ground in a field; a doctor, near at hand, bandaged his wounds, and, having finished, was about to mount his horse, when a Uhlan came up and shot him through the head with a pistol. Enormous as this seems, it must be true, for everywhere I have heard the same story. One of my informants was an old dragoon of the Guard, one of the rare survivors of his regiment, which was annihilated in the battle of the 16th. 'We have been crushed,' he said, 'but each one of us had struck down three; and now, since they have fired upon the doctors, no more quarter!' I met one this morning, lost in a wood. He had thrown away his gun, crying, "Friend, friend!" "No friend," I replied, and ran my sword through his body.' Some Chasseurs d'Afrique have also declared in my presence, 'No more quarter.' * * * Evidently the war between the two armies is assuming a character of fury and of extermination. * * * The Uhlan will deserve, after this war, to hold the same rank in the Prussian army as the Zouave does with us. 'The Uhlans are everywhere,' said a young peasant to me. Mounted upon excellent horses, four or five of them arrive in a village, and the whole canton knows that evening that the Prussians have arrived, though the *corps d'armee* may be 15 kilometres off. But that is unknown; and hence the dread of firing upon these four or five Uhlans, lest, for a single enemy thus dispatched, a whole commune might be put to fire and sword. So much for the terror produced by Prussian arms; but they also know how to caress the people. In the environs of Metz, nothing is spoken of but the Prussian organization, and the facility with which it adapts itself, for the moment, to the local customs of the country that is invaded. They have even gone so far as to promise to the employes of the Sarreguemines Railroad to maintain them on their present footing, though this is very superior to the condition of similar employes in Rhenish Prussia. In the towns, small and large, wherever their conduct will be talked of, the same dexterous handling is shown. Half from policy, half from natural inclination, the conduct of the enemy in certain localities has left nothing to be complained of. As against the villages burnt on the hills of Gravelotte, other cases were cited where the inhabitants were quickly reassured. A young peasant girl said before me that it was wrong to be frightened; that the enemy had been very gentle and considerate—had taken nothing, but contented themselves with asking for what they wanted and paying what was asked. And the peasant girl added one thing which was very sad, but which ought to be made known:—"Our soldiers did a great deal more mischief.'"

THE MARSEILLAISE.

"That Seditious Song"—Its Magical Effect Upon the Excitable French.

A correspondent of a London journal gives the following account of M. Cremieux of the French Provisional Government, and a public assemblage which he attended. Having stated that the subject of M. Cremieux's speech was "The Marseillaise Hymn," the writer proceeds:—

M. Cremieux is now seventy-four, though his voice and spirited bearing showed no symptoms of this advanced age, and no less than fifty years ago he made his first hit as a rising advocate by his defense of four prisoners accused of singing that seditious song, the "Marseillaise." From a book recording the history of his triumph, M. Cremieux read to the audience (or rather delivered over again—it was given with so much gusto and spirit) his speech as a young barrister of twenty-four, describing with great *naivete* how he horrified the Judge, but charmed and conciliated the jury, by reading in full Court the "seditious song" with all the emphasis and fire of which he was capable—committing himself in fact, as it were, over again the very crime with which the client he was defending was charged. However, the ruse answered its purpose. The verdict was a triumphant acquittal, and M. Cremieux was thenceforth a made man. The jury could not have been more pleased with the young advocate than the Porte St. Martin audience were with the veteran of 74, and M. Cremieux ran apparently some risk of being encored, when he was rescued from this trying compliment by the advance of Madlle Agar to sing the song he had just been discoursing upon—the *Marseillaise*. Her voice was not very remarkable either for sweetness or strength, but her management of it was good, and her play of feature singularly striking and impressive. Her dress was that of the classical Goddess of Liberty—a tunic of simple white dropping loosely over her figure, the expressive movements of which it neither fettered nor concealed, and leaving the arms bare. Her long black hair falling dishevelled down her shoulders, and dark eyes full of the fire of enthusiasm, gave her almost the appearance of one inspired, and when at the last stanza she grasped the tricolor flag, and, kneeling down, half shrouded herself in its folds, the entire audience, which filled every corner and crevice of the theatre from gallery to floor, rose to their feet simultaneously as by the same impulse, and with one voice burst into that most magnificent of popular refrains, the "Aux armes, citoyens!"

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Condition of Metz.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from Carlsruhe on August 29, says:—

It is evident from the care with which the troops have been disposed around Metz, that Marshal Bazaine, with all that remains of his army, is still safely enclosed within the walls. The town is now completely blockaded. On the eastern side General Steinmetz commands with the 1st and 7th Army Corps; on the north are the Saxons (12th Army Corps) (the Saxons were detached against Mac-Mahon.—*Ed. Tribune*); and Prince Frederic Charles, with the 2d, 3d, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Army Corps, together with the guards (the Guards were in reserve at the battle of Sedan—*Ed. Tribune*), encircle it on the south and west. Putting the army of Marshal Bazaine at 100,000 men, and the original garrison at, say, 10,000, we have a total of 110,000 troops; add to this number 40,000 sick and wounded, and 50,000 inhabitants of the town and surrounding districts, now within the walls, and we see that there must be at least 200,000 men to be fed within the beleaguered town of Metz. With all supplies cut off, it is impossible that it can hold out many days. What is to become of the army? Relief is out of the question. Either it must cut its way through and make good its escape, or speedily be reduced by want, disease, and famine. Already deserters describe the state of things existing there as terrible in the extreme. Metz is not a large place; there may have been food enough to last the garrison for some time, but, with the great accession to their numbers that has taken place, their supplies will soon be exhausted.

Railways in the War.

Calculations published in the Hanoverian papers enable us to realize the part played by railways in the present war. A train has a carrying capacity of one battalion of infantry, or one squadron of cavalry, or a half battery of artillery. For a complete field artillery regiment thirty-two trains would be requisite, the artillery park occupying thirty-seven. The number needed to convey an entire army corps may be computed at from 130 to 150, and an army of from ten to twelve corps would employ between 1300 and 1500 trains. The despatch of these, upon five main lines of railway, would occupy twelve days, averaging daily from twenty-three to twenty-seven trains; hitherto the despatch of from twenty to twenty-four such trains has fully tasked the ordinary forwarding powers of a German railway. On the present occasion, three main lines only being available, it has been necessary to send off daily an average of fifty trains.

SECOND EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Jules Favre's Mission.

Disaster Preferred to Dishonor.

No Hope of Peace.

The Armistice Report Denied.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Jules Favre's Official Circular—The Position of the New Republic—An Appeal to Foreign Nations.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The *Official Journal of the Republic* yesterday contained a circular of Jules Favre to the representatives of France in other countries, of which the following are the chief points:—

He explained why the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly had been fixed at an earlier date than was at first proposed. Objection had been made that the present Provisional Government at Paris was not regular—a fact that we were forced to admit. The urgency of the case is also presented in strong language. It was the first duty of the Government to defend the soil and preserve its honor, and then return the delegated powers of the people without violence. Nothing is to exempt from Prussia. Her supreme will and exaltation at success are irreconciable with calm impartiality and statesmanship. Two hundred thousand victims have already been sacrificed to her ambition, in this impious war, and it is certain she will dictate to France conditions that this momentary and incompetent Government should not accept. Hence we convoke an assembly freely chosen to decide.

What we ask now is, only to give the country our hearts and our blood. Then let France decide not our transient authority, but immortal France, raising itself to confront Prussia. France, released from the winding sheet of Empire; France, free and generous, is ready to immolate itself for right and liberty. Disavowing all those exalted political ideas of the old government, France has now no higher ambition than to remain mistress of herself, in order to develop her moral and material resources, and labor fraternally with her neighbors in the development of civilization.

It is this France, recovering its free action, that now asks for a cessation of the war. But she will prefer a thousand fold disasters to dishonor. The very ones who awoke the storm now falsely say the country is willing to yield. This may mislead abroad, but not here. France wishes prosperity, commerce, and civilization, but prefers disaster to dishonor. It is the duty of France to repair as far as possible the evils of the past government. The elections last year were illusive. France never voted for war with Prussia. No honest man in Europe thinks so.

To the power now seeking to crush us, we must oppose a desperate resistance until the nation is able to speak through the Donstituent Assembly, freely chosen. "Make the powers understand this," adds Favre, "mankind must admire but pity the spectacle of Paris, without looking to the right or left or backwards, but with its eyes fixed on the great and simple duty of defending its firesides and its freedom."

Important Despatches from Lord Lyons.

TOURS, Sept. 19.—Yesterday a courier from the English Cabinet reached Rouen, carrying important despatches to Lord Lyons. The railways were cut and the courier was obliged to go forward on foot. There has been continuous fighting around Paris.

M. Thiers Gone to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The steamer Jerome Napoleon, with M. Thiers on board, has gone to St. Petersburg.

The Reported Armistice Unfounded.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The reported armistice is said to be unfounded, nor are peace prospects any better.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 19—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾. American securities steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90; of 1865, o.d, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85. Stocks firm. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 23½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—11·30 A. M.—Middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

California wheat, 10s. Red Western, 8s. 4d@8s. 5d. Peas, 35s. 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Spirits Turpentine firm.

ANTWERP, Sept. 19.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 19—1·30 P. M.—Consols 92½ for both money and account. American securities steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—1·30 P. M.—Red Western Wheat, 8s. 6d.; red winter, 9s. 6d. Pork dull. Lard firmer, 73s. 6d. Beef, 116s.

Favre's Mission—Disasters Preferred to Dishonor—The French Nation Not at Fault.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The *Journal Officiel* to-day publishes a circular from Jules Favre concerning France's representations abroad. He calls attention to the significance of the earlier date named for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly; says the first duty of the Government is to defend the soil. It is objected that the Government is irregular and without power. This is admitted, and for this reason is the Assembly convoked.

France has demanded the cessation of the war, but prefers disaster to dishonor. It is bad faith on the part of those who declare war to assert that they were forced to do so by a majority of the nation.

The Assembly applauded Gramont's warlike declarations, but some weeks before also applauded Ollivier's peaceful utterances. The majority, creatures of personal favoritism, considered themselves bound to support even their most perilous contradictions. They refused an examination, and voted blind confidence. Hence the irremediable misfortune.

Europe is challenged to demonstrate that the nation, if conversant with affairs, would have declared war against Prussia. The Provisional Government does not deny the national responsibility of tolerating a government which was destroying the nation. Such a government is overthrown. It is a national obligation to repair the evil done.

Nevertheless, if Prussia is determined to crush France, she will meet with a desperate resistance, and the world will understand that Prussia desires the destruction of a nation which is represented by an assembly freely elected.

The nation is armed and aroused and determined to defend its soil and independence.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the prefects and a decree for the immediate election of a municipal council.

News from Metz—A Package of Letters Sent Out by the Besieged in a Balloon.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Prefect of Neufchatel telegraphed yesterday morning that a small balloon had been found the previous evening, which contained a package of soldiers' letters, dated September 16, addressed to the soldiers' families. There was also a slip of paper, signed by General Commieres, commandant of Metz, which stated that the troops in that city were in good condition, and their health excellent. The blockade established by the Prussians was admitted to be effective, and their only means of communication with the outside world was by balloons. This balloon was the second they had sent out.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM THE WEST.

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 18.—One of the magazines belonging to the Lake Shore Nitro-Glycerine Company, located at Fairport, Ohio, exploded about ten o'clock this evening. It contained about three thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine. No lives were lost. It seems to have been the work of an incendiary. Some damage was done to the adjacent buildings. The amount of loss is not known.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Why Jefferson Davis' Trial was Delayed—Is the Chief-Justice Ambitious?—Never for Immediate Amnesty.

From the N. Y. Tribune to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1870.—The following letter from Chief Justice Chase has already attained such publicity that I am fully warranted in transmitting it to you for publication. At the same time, it is proper that I should advise you of my uncertainty as to whether the persons who have already given it out for publication elsewhere had received the proper authority of the writer for this use of a private letter.

TO THE HON. T. W. CONWAY.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your kind letters, and am much obliged for the information they convey. I am particularly touched by the proofs they afford of the attachment and confidence of the colored people. I have always said that to possess the true affection and respect of the poor and the oppressed is a worthier object of ambition than any official position, even the highest. In that ambition I am glad to know I am not likely to be disappointed. I may be mistaken, but I really believe that I have been credited with more ambition for place than I feel. Not that I possess any uncommon indifference to the gratification derived from distinction, but, to me, great place has always seemed chiefly valuable as great opportunity for useful service.

No one can foresee the future. Congress has adjourned, and the members have gone home to confer with their constituents. When they return, I presume they will take hold of their work vigorously. Opinions differ as to what is best to be done. On one point there is little real division. All seem agreed that the reconstruction policy of Congress must be ardently pursued, and that the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their old relations, upon the basis of universal suffrage and equal rights, is most desirable. I feel more anxiety on this point than any other, because, this point once secured, all others may be reckoned as secured. The rights of labor, and the interest of labor, are at the basis of all sound policy, and nothing is so important to theirs as the right to vote for the laborer. Sincerely yours,

S. P. CHASE.

P. S.—I have never advocated universal suffrage and immediate amnesty to all. I have said that universal suffrage would reconcile comprehensive amnesty with tranquility and prosperity. I would have no more disfranchisement after the complete establishment of universal suffrage than is absolutely necessary to secure the new order of things, and the new State constitutions against overthrow. Those lately in rebellion have no more right to destroy the country by ballots than by bullets.

As to the trial of Jefferson Davis, the amount and kind of misrepresentation is astonishing. The facts are simple. I neither seek nor shun the responsibility of trying anybody. (My purpose is to do my duty as a Judge, honestly and faithfully, turning neither to the right nor the left.) While military authority was supreme in the South, as an incident of the war, and anybody could be tried by military commission, no Justice of the Supreme Court could properly hold a court there. This state of things lasted from before the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865, till the final suppression of the Rebellion was proclaimed, in 1866. Meantime, in July, 1866, an act of Congress, by changing the Circuits, had deprived the Justices of the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in the Southern States, and jurisdiction was not restored until March, 1867, when Congress passed the necessary act. Of course, from July, 1866, to March, 1867, neither the Chief Justice, nor any other Justice, could try anybody in Virginia. Any editor of any newspaper would have as much right. At the time the act of March, 1867, was passed, the Supreme Court was sitting in Washington, and the Chief Justice was bound to be there, but he wrote to the District Judge at Richmond, Va., that he would come down and join him in holding the Court, as soon as the Supreme Court adjourned in May. Jefferson Davis, however, was brought before the District Judge and bailed in May, before the Supreme Court adjourned. This seems to have been done by a sort of consent, and it was done without any conference with the Chief Justice, and was a matter of which he had no control. The counsel on both sides were informed by the District Judge that the Chief Justice would come in a few days; and if a trial had been defired on either side, it could have been then had in that very month of May. In October, 1867, an adjourned term having been appointed to be held at Richmond on the 10th of November, the Chief Justice caused the parties to be notified that he would attend at that time, in order that the trial might take place, if parties were willing. He did accordingly attend, but the parties were not ready. This was in November, 1867. Since then the Chief Justice has been obliged to attend the Supreme Court at Washington. One thing is certain, there has been no term at Richmond since the capitulation of Lee, which the Chief Justice could have attended, at which he has not attended; and another thing is clear, that the trial of Jefferson Davis might at any time have taken place, that is, since his capture in May, 1865, either by military commission, when military commissions were being held for the trial of offenders under the authority of the President, or by a court held by the District Judge. The Chief Justice, therefore, is in no sense or in the least degree responsible for the delay which has taken place. Until last May he could not try him, and since then he has always been ready. S. P. CHASE.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1868.

MARK TWAIN'S WAR MAP.

Mark's First Attempt in the Art Line—Official Commendations, Etc.

The Buffalo *Express* of Saturday has a wonderful war map, drawn and engraved by Mark Twain, with explanations by the artist. Appended are some recommendations which the work has received.

TO THE READER.

The idea of this map is not original with me, but is borrowed from the *Tribune* and the other great metropolitan journals.

I claim no other merit for this production (if I may so call it) than that it is accurate. The main blemish of the city paper maps, of which it is an imitation, is that in them more attention seems paid to artistic picturesqueness than geographical reliability.

Inasmuch as this is the first time I ever tried to draft and engrave a map, or attempt anything in the line of art at all, the commendations the work has received and the admiration it has excited among the people, have been very grateful to my feelings. And it is touching to reflect that by far the most enthusiastic of these praises have come from people who know nothing at all about art.

By an unimportant oversight I have engraved the map so that it reads wrong-end first, except to left-handed people. I forgot that in order to make it right in print it should be drawn and engraved upside down. However, let the student who desires to contemplate the map stand on his head or hold it before her looking-glass. That will bring it right.

The reader will comprehend at a glance that that piece of river with the "High Bridge" over it got left out to one side by reason of a slip of the graving tool which rendered it necessary to change the entire course of the river Rhine or else spoil the map. After having spent two days in digging and gouging at the map, I would have changed the course of the Atlantic Ocean before I would have lost so much work.

I never had so much trouble with anything in my life as I did with this map. I had heaps of little fortifications scattered all around Paris, at first, but every now and then my instruments would slip and fetch away whole miles of batteries and leave the vicinity as clean as if the Prussians had been there.

The reader will find it well to frame this map for future reference, so that it may aid in extending popular intelligence and dispelling the wide-spread ignorance of the day. MARK TWAIN.

OFFICIAL COMMENDATIONS.

"It is the only map of the kind I ever saw.
"U. S. GRANT."

"It places the situation in an entirely new light.
"BISMARCK."

"I cannot look upon it without shedding tears.
"BRIGHAM YOUNG."

"It is very nice, large print. NAPOLEON."

"My wife was for years afflicted with freckles, and though everything was done for her relief that could be done, all was in vain. But, sir, since her first glance at your map, they have entirely left her. She has nothing but convulsions now. J. SMITH."

"If I had had this map I could have got out of Metz without any trouble. BAZAINE."

"I have seen a great many maps in my time, but none that this one reminds me of. TROCHU."

"It is but fair to say that in some respects it is a truly remarkable map. W. T. SHERMAN."

"I said to my son Frederick William, 'If you could only make a map like that, I would be perfectly willing to see you die—even anxious.
"WILLIAM III."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Sept. 19, 1870.

The week opened this morning on a rather lively money market, both on business and speculative account. The banks still prefer to lend on call, for very obvious reasons, as they can readily obtain 6 per cent., which is all the law allows them, whilst still keeping control of their means, with ample securities in hand besides. This is embarrassing to business men who are forced on the street in times of pressure and made to pay 8@9 per cent. for favors, or else to do without them. The market to-day, so far, has been very steady, but without material change in rates.

Gold is steady, and a fraction weaker. Sales ranged up to noon between 113¾ and 113⅞. There is very little speculation either for a rise or fall.

Government bonds are decidedly active, and a further advance in prices is noticed in response to a similar movement in London and increased purchases by the Treasury on account of the special fund.

In local stocks there was a fair degree of activity, but prices are slightly off. City 6s sold at 101¼@101¾. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 89¾.

In Reading Railroad there were only small sales, ranging from 48⅝@48¾. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 59½. Camden and Amboy at 114¾@115 b. o.; and Lehigh Valley at 58¾. 38 b. o. was bid for Catawissa preferred; 46 b. o. for Oil Creek and Allegheny; and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In the balance of the list the only sales were in Union Canal stock at ¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101⅜	4 sh Cam & Am R.	114¾
$1000 do.	101⅜	1 do.	b5. 114¾
$600 do.	s. 101⅜	100 do.	b30. 115
$4000 Pa 6s 2 m	103⅛	100 do.	b30. 115
$1000 N Penna 7s	94½	6 sh Leh Val R.	58¾
$2000 Leh gold L	89½	11 do.	b5. 58¾
200 sh Read.	s. b15. 48¾	4 sh Penna R.	59½
50 do.	s2wn. trf. s. 48¾	200 sh Union Cl.	s. ¾
39 do.	48¾	100 sh Hestonville, c	14
100 do.	s. 48¾		

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅝; do. 1865, 112@112⅛; do. do., July, 110¾@110⅞; do. do., 1867, 110⅞@110¾; do. 1868, 110½@111; 10-40s, 106⅝@106⅞; Pacifics, 111¾@111⅝. Gold, 113¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅝; do. 1865, 112@112⅛; do., July, 1865, 110⅝@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110⅝@110¾; 5s 10-40, 106⅛@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s. 111¼@112. Gold, 113¾@114.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅝; do. 1862, 112¼@112⅞; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110¼@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110¼@110⅝; 10-40s, 106½@106¾; U. S. 30 Year per cent. Currency, 111¾@111⅞. Gold, 113¾@114; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 80@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 885@895; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 725@740.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 19.—The Flour market continues in a dull and unsatisfactory condition, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·50@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do., do., at $6·50@7; Ohio do. do. at $6·37½@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour cannot be quoted over $5·75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, but holders of prime, particularly, are firm in their views. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·32@1·34; Indiana do. at $1·34@1·35; amber at $1·40@1·45; white at $1·45@1·60; and 1200 bushels Spring at $1·27. Rye ranges from 86c. to 88c. per bushel for Western.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE REVOLUTION IN EUROPE AND THE DIFFICULTY OF KING WILLIAM.

From the N. Y. Herald.

That far-sighted and flexible statesman, Benjamin Disraeli, described exactly the situation of Europe when he spoke to the Buckinghamshire yeomen of "vanishing empires and rising republics." True, he qualified this expression, to soothe and flatter the English aristocracy, by saying that England, having made Parliamentary and other reforms, all oppertunities of internal disquiet were removed, and that she was now in a condition to witness unmoved the great revolution that is going on in other parts of Europe. This expression of "vanishing empires and rising republics" was a bold one for a Tory statesman and the leader of the Tory party to utter; but it stated the truth, and Mr. Disraeli is too fearless and too much imbued with the spirit of the age to conceal it. His words, qualified as they were by the assertion that England would remain unmoved, have the ring of keen satire, and in the depths of his heart he probably felt that. No man comprehends better the popular movements and tendencies of the age, and the import of the great public demonstrations in London and other parts of England in favor of the French republic has not escaped his notice. Whatever he may say to quiet the monarchists and aristocracy of England about their safety in consequence of the modicum of reform granted to the people, he knows very well that the revolution is taking deep root in Great Britain. He must know that the aristocracy of England is the most haughty and exclusive in Europe, that no monarchy is more wedded to dynastic rule and privileges, and that the mass of the people have little to say in the Government. With all his pretended Tory proclivities we rather think he contemplates the progress of revolution in England, and is casting an anchor to windward, so that he may take the helm as the leader and regulator of the democracy. At any rate, England has felt the impulse of the revolutionary movement of the day, and must march with it.

But interesting as the situation of England is, that of the Continent is more so. The revolutionary movements there are on the grandest scale. Nothing in history is comparable to them. They eclipse that extraordinary movement of the first French revolution, or of that more general one in 1848. Society is moved to its very depth. And all this within a few weeks. The political, moral, social, and the other elements of society are in fermentation. The stupendous war between Germany and France has let loose all the forces of civilization and has brought into agitation all the ideas of ancient and modern times. Papal sovereignty, which has existed over a thousand years, is going down under it. The Latin race in the south of Europe, in France, Italy, and Spain, is deeply imbued with republican and democratic ideas, and under the impulse of the war is developing republican institutions. Even in Germany the first mutterings of revolution are heard. Notwithstanding their present admiration of King William, who has brought so much glory and strength to Germany, the tone of the people is changing toward France since she has proclaimed the republic. Expressions of sympathy are already heard. How could it be otherwise? In 1848, when the revolution in Paris stirred up the democratic elements of Europe, every State and great city of Germany were intensely agitated. The people who rose and demanded republican institutions then cannot be indifferent now. The telegraph and public press have done a great deal since that time to educate the people in their rights on political matters. These mighty agents of modern civilization convey intelligence rapidly to every man of the wonderful events that are transpiring and teach all to inquire into the causes and principles that underlie and are developed by them. We cannot suppose, therefore, the revolution will be arrested. The probability is it will spread farther and wider.

From this point of view we can readily see the difficulty which the King of Prussia is in. He has raised or rather the events of the war have raisedf what to him is a monstrous spectre. He, the absolutist monarch, who, when Crown Prince of Prussia, waged such relentless war against the revolutionary movements of 1848, cannot but look with alarm upon the republic in France and the tendency, as a consequence, to republicanism throughout Europe. The object of the war as first proclaimed, the subjugation of the Bonapartes, is accomplished. The French republic is willing—nay, anxious—to make peace; yet he follows up his victories relentlessly, and now threatens Paris itself. He is averse to make peace with the republic because he hates and fear republicanism; yet there is no other government than that of the republic in France. Here is his dilemma. It would not be surprising if the reports of his insanity should prove true before long, considering the difficulty he is in and the extraordinary stress upon his mind.

Reports come thick from Europe that King William contemplates restoring the Orleans family, and that he will not, under any circumstances, treat with the Republican Government. While we have no doubt he would be glad to solve the question in this way we can hardly think he will venture to force a monarchy upon the French people—a monarchy that but few are willing to accept—at the point of an enemy's bayonets. These reports, as well as most of those about restoring the Bonapartes, come probably from the royalists and imperialists, with a view of operating on public sentiment. Then, as to replacing Napoleon on the throne or restoring the regency, with a view to make a treaty of peace, that seems more impracticable and preposterous still. How can the King of Prussia imagine the French people will submit to a dynasty that has disgraced and ruined France? M. Picard, the present Minister of Finance in France, in a very interesting conversation with a correspondent of the *Herald*, which we published on Thursday last, said:—"The empire, now defunct, has left France without an army, left her without arms and without money." Again, he said, this deplorable war "was provoked by an empire and imperialist," and that the republic would gladly retreat by the arrangement of an honorable peace. Then both the Emperor and the Regency virtually abdicated, fled and left unhappy France to her fate. Could such a Government be forgiven? Could the French people accept it again? The whole world would despise them and they would despise themselves if they were to accept it. The King of Prussia ought to know that any Government forced upon France by the bayonets of his soldiers could not stand. When his armies would be withdrawn he would leave behind a legacy of revolution, and this revolution would react with terrible power upon Germany and shake the Prussian throne itself. The only safety both for France and the Prussian King, and the only chance of permanent peace, is for the King to recognize and treat with the French republic. He cannot overthrow the republican sentiment of the age, and if he obstinately attempts to do so, he, with other crowned heads, may soon fall as Napoleon has fallen.

WISDOM FOR THE DAY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The downfall of slavery in America, of serf dom in Russia, and of imperialism in France are the three great humanitarian achievements of the century, majestical landmarks in the progress of the rights of man. The degradation of labor and of the working masses of mankind is the alpha and the omega of all tyranny, whether of the landed monopolists in Russia or in England, or of the despot who now bites the dust before German civilization. Wars like those fought in our country, and like the one now progressing in Europe, are redeemed from barbarism by extirpating the enemies of human progress, and by culminating in positive conquests for the emancipation of the masses from the thraldom of oppression and ignorance. The feudal theory of vesting all the goods of the earth, and all the blessings of knowledge and culture, in a few powerful, fashionable, and privileged people, still lingers on in the world, and holds its place in the traditions of politics and legislation. It is intimately interwoven with human selfishness, and commends itself to the imagination by the glitter and the power of the privileged classes.

But Christianity has been from its very foundation at war with this pagan conception of life. The emancipation of humanity from slavery, serfdom, and the one-man power illustrates this protest of the Christian religion against the overwhelming tyranny of strong, ambitious, and unscrupulous men and women, and holds out to the toiling masses of mankind greater blessings of prosperity and of moral and mental culture. It is to little purpose to draw invidious contrasts between the Latin and the Teutonic races, and to point to the fact that the former are rather controlled by sentimentality and fancy, and the latter by principle and reason, one favoring a fictitious and the other a substantial civilization. Instead of widening this intrinsic variation in the natural endowments of various countries by animosities and recriminations, the mission of the dawning era is manifestly to harmonize these differences by education and liberty all over the world. But all political and educational institutions are dead failures, unless they tend to curb the power of the privileged few, and to promote the happiness of the people at large.

The new republic in France, too, will soon be doomed to confusion and shame, unless it applies itself to emancipate the French peasantry and laborers from the curse of ignorance, and to consolidate the power of the nation by elevating the culture and the prosperity of all its members. The degradation of the people, the demoralization of the upper and middle classes, and the benighted condition of the laborers constituted the cause of Napoleon's successful usurpation of absolute power for nearly a generation, as well as of the defects of the French armies. Soldiers are drawn from the people; and the German people are educated and the French are not. How then could they hope to cope against an immensely superior array of numbers as well as of knowledge? The secret of success in our civil war—was it not rather in the intelligence and spirit of the masses of our citizen soldiers than in the prowess of one or the other general? It is evident that nations are strong and powerful only in proportion as enlightenment, prosperity, and the spirit of independence pervade the whole people.

Under Napoleon, the real estate speculators, stock exchange gamblers, and moneyed gentry of Paris took the place of the aristocracy of birth. Their supremacy was even more noxious than the frivolity and recklessness of the old nobles. It is difficult to say which was most disgusting, the rottenness of the fashionable world, the cowardice and servility of the middle ranks, or the debasement, ignorance, and superstition of the French Five Points. The professional classes—the journalists, the literary men, and a few of the lawyers—seemed to stand alone in their protest against the general degradation; but they could hardly tell the full truth without being subjected to persecution. Society, controlled by vile, corrupt men, and facile, feeble-minded, and heartless women, became one putrid mass of debauchery and corruption; and when the Empress, on the news of her husband's captivity, fled in despair from the imperial palace, there was not even one woman among the thousands who had been pampered at the Tuileries with soul enough left to give a parting blessing to the deposed mistress of French fashion. Nay, worse, the army, which had ever been the boast of France even in the direst hours of her misfortunes, was infected by the general demoralization. No wonder that the Germans are proud of their superior civilization. The masses of their people are educated; their public service is free from corruption; hard labor and unflinching integrity, and mental and moral culture, are the order of the day among high and low; and so blessed is this elevating influence that not even all the evils of monarchy and a semi-feudal aristocracy can mar its effect.

Whatever may be the future complications of the Franco-German contest, this much is certain, that the ruling classes all over the world are sternly admonished by the collapse of their fellows in France to pause in their selfish and grasping career, and to do justice to the masses of the people before they too are overtaken by providential justice, like the Emperor Bonaparte and his innumerable parasites.

MORAL WEAKNESS OF PRUSSIA'S POSITION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The marvellous series of victories which have enabled hostile armies to traverse French soil from the Rhine to the gates of Paris, were the work of united Germany. Prussia, unaided, would probably have found a match in France. The hearty co-operation, the ready sacrifices, the gallant services of the lesser Germanic States, have greatly facilitated, if they have not made possible, her triumph. It was the grand idea of a united Germany which kindled the ardor, and added the strength of patriotism to the arms, whose achievements are literally without a parallel. Dissensions and lukewarmness in Germany would have impaired the available might of Prussia to an extent that might have changed the entire character of the campaign.

When the terms of peace are mentioned, however, it is the King of Prussia alone who speaks. He it is to whom diplomatists address proposals for mediation, and his answer is accepted as though it were the decision of all Germany. By virtue of a military authority, as head of the armies of invasion, he assumes to interpret the will of the Southern Germanic States—the essential nature of whose services in the field even Bismarck is constrained to recognize as in the future a restraining consideration—as well as of the North German Confederation. Thus King William, impelled by dynastic instincts and ambition, commits Germany to a policy which really reflects only the purposes of the reigning family of Prussia. Germany undertook the war to crush Napoleon, who menaced it perpetually, and to impose a check upon France as an aggressive power. The Prussian King now carries on the war to crush a republic, whose existence is evidence of Napoleon's overthrow, and to restore the very dynastic influences which the war was originally waged to destroy. The King's position is therefore worse than illogical—it is politically odious, and morally indefensible.

Of course, Germany as the victor is entitled to impose conditions of peace, and one of these conditions may be the acquisition of French territory. Public meetings at Berlin and elsewhere have indicated the readjustment of the Rhine boundary as a guarantee to be exacted; and there would be nothing very outrageous in the transfer back to Germany of a district which naturally belonged to it. The expediency of the thing is the debatable point, and it is for Germany to consider that. The payment of the pecuniary cost of the war, or of a sum in consideration thereof, is the second point which Germany seems to urge, and which may be urged without provoking reasonable complaints of extravagance. Neither of these demands implies any interference with the internal economy of France. The form and *personnel* of its Government are matters which the people of united Germany would be willing to leave to the French people.

The King of Prussia, however, is not content to press these demands as in the interest of the Germany which has made him what he is. He sets up a pretension which the German people have never sanctioned, and which a very large proportion of them, at any other time, would have angrily repudiated. He refuses to discuss the question of terms with the present government of France. His abhorrence of republicanism leads him to withhold recognition from the executive of the republic. He asserts a right to say what is and what is not the legitimate governing authority of the nation which, for the moment, is at the mercy of his armies. And he declares that the government which acts for and in the name of the French people is not a government to be acknowledged, even as an enemy. Nothing less will satisfy him than the reinstallation of the Napoleonic regency, which collapsed like a bubble before the first breath of popular anger, and the officials who fled as for their lives to escape the vengeance of the people they had outraged and betrayed. This is the attitude of the Prussian King, and it is infamous.

There may be technical diplomatic difficulties arising from the absence of formal recognition on the part of other monarchies. But these difficulties are not really formidable. It is quite evident from the advices from St. Petersburg that no plea of this sort hinders the Czar from so far acting for France as to interpose an offer of mediation. Even the action of England, base and cowardly as it is, proves the same thing. If King William is prepared to treat with the regency created by Napoleon, which could not now exist an instant in Paris without the support of Prussian bayonets, he might with much better grace enter into negotiations with the Provisional Government, whose origin, whatever its legal defects, is directly traceable to the popular will. The probable ability to carry out any covenants that might be entered into is much greater in the latter than in the former case. Eugenie and her Ministers would be as powerless in France as the royal lady who seeks repose at Balmoral.

It is possible that, after all, the terms insisted upon by Germany might be rejected by the Provisional Government. When events reach that stage, the wisdom of the course pursued by France will be a fair topic of discussion. In the meantime the King of Prussia puts himself and his cause wholly in the wrong by fastening upon the conflict an issue with which the conquering armies have no proper concern.

THE POPE AND ITALY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That Italy will have Rome for its capital was as plain when she became a nation ten years ago as it is to-day. There is no other point from which Italy can be permanently governed as a single State. Turin, Florence, Naples, Milan, Genoa, Venice, are fit capitals of the segments of the peninsula which formerly received law from them respectively; but Italy as a whole has for a generation received the law from Rome alone. External pressure only could keep Italy out of Rome or withhold Rome from Italy. That pressure being removed, the old union is restored as by gravitation. An Italy without Rome is inconceivable. And we cannot doubt the simple truth of Victor Emanuel's explanation to the Pope, that he had only the choice of going to Rome at the head of Italy or seeing her go there as a republic without him.

We do not assume to judge the attitude of Pius IX. He maintains that "the patrimony of St. Peter" is not his to cede—that he is but a trustee, wholly powerless to alienate any portion of his trust. He can and does submit to irresistible force; he cannot and will not sanction or ratify the spoliation. The temporal power of the Papacy was not acquired by conquest, and conquest cannot rightfully destroy it. We simply state this position without approving or condemning it.

But, the temporal power once swept away, we believe that the Papacy as a spiritual force will be decidedly strengthened. The civil government of the Roman State has not been creditable to those who were responsible for it; it has not been vigorous, nor dignified, and it has failed in its attempt to be paternal, since it has nowise contributed to the development of the physical resources of the country nor to the materiel wealth of its people. We judge that the spiritual power of the Papacy would have been greater had it never displayed a flag nor owned a cannon.

For some years, the army of the Pope has been extravagantly disproportioned to his revenues. His debt has been steadily increasing, in spite of liberal contributions from the Catholics of either hemisphere, so that open bankruptcy stared him in the face. This catastrophe has now been averted, in a manner which exposes him to no reproach. Italy, in taking his temporalities, has placed herself under a moral obligation to assume and pay his debt; should she fail, hers, not his, will be the blame. And, this debt so transferred, he will have no need to contract another. His army is of course disbanded, or must be; and Italy is bound, in mustering it out of his service, whether into her own or not, to pay it off. Then she is morally bound to protect him in the free exercise of his spiritual authority, and against whatever attack or annoyance in the narrowed limits to which his temporal authority is henceforth to be restricted—presumptively, those of that portion of the Eternal City which lies north of the Tiber, and includes St. Peter's and the Vatican. Looking over the whole field dispassionately, we are thoroughly assured that the Papacy, unless some unfavorable blunder is made on its part, will prove the greatest gainer by the rigorous restriction of its temporal power and the transfer of the Italian Government from Florence to Rome.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ U N I O N

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS:
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES H. BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN F. HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN F. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROBERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAWSON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfmst&d9t

☞ N O T I C E.

REPUBLICANS, AROUSE!

There remain but

SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY

for your names to be placed on the

EXTRA ASSESSMENT LIST.

We earnestly urge upon all Republicans to attend to this.

EVERY NAME LEFT OFF THE LIST IS A VOTE LOST!

Go, therefore, to your Precinct Houses and examine for yourselves.

JOHN L. HILL,
President Republican City Exec. Com.
JOHN McCULLOUGH, MARSHALL C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 16 4t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1870.
The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 18th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of October.
9 10 s4t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2[illegible] FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ J A M E S M. S C O V E L, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jer[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 113 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

POLITICAL.

☞ F O R S H E R I F F,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, P 7 11 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw[illegible] No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2 3p[illegible]

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANdria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11[illegible]

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 6 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 4, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.			
Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	33
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 27, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on [illegible] September—
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 24, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 17.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 30, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4[illegible]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4[illegible] No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17[illegible] No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

SAXON GREEN
The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color, costs less than any other because it will paint three as much Surface. Ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers. Office, 122 N. 4th St.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 1

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the store and dwelling at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Pine streets, occupied by Mr. Hugh Brady, was entered by burglars. Officer Gamphor, of the Fifth district, seeing one of the men enter the side door of the house, procured the assistance of officers Matthews and Evans, and awakening Mr. Brady, obtained an entrance. One man was found in the cellar, one in the yard, and one in the store. When arrested, they gave their names as James Keller, James Green, and George Beasley. They had packed up a considerable quantity of dry goods when caught. The officers also found on the premises a brace, skeleton key and a jimmy in a carpet bag. They were committed by Alderman Kerr to answer at Court.

—The following statement of the Census Marshals in the Twenty-first ward has been furnished to the *Chronicle and Advertiser*:—Inhabitants, 14586; white males, 6816; white females, 7738; total white, 14,554; colored males, 17; colored females, 15; total colored, 32; foreign born males, 2227; foreign born females, 2305; total foreign born, 4532; totally blind, 9; idiots, 5; insane, 0; unable to read or write, 792; can read but not write, 1379; at school within the year, 2344; births, (from May 31, 1869, to June 1, 1870,) males, 198; do. do. females, 214; total births, 412; deaths, 227; dwellings, 2602; dwellings unoccupied, 63; voters, 3082; real estate, $7,149,400; personal, 5,015,000; manufacturing establishments using steam or water power, 43.

—The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on Eighth street, above Race, was reopened yesterday for divine service. The morning service was preached by Rev. Dr. Ives, of Auburn, New York; the discourse in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. Withrow, of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church; and the sermon in the evening by Rev. W. J. Stevenson, D. D. The pastor, Rev. H. A. Cleveland, also assisted in the services.

—About half-past 6 o'clock last evening Susan Little, aged six years, while playing on Almond street wharf, fell overboard and was drowned. She lived at No. 623 South Front street.

—On Saturday night last, about 7 o'clock, during the rain, the skiff Andy Johnson capsized near the Point House, on the Delaware. At the time there were eight persons on board, one of whom, named Henry Savage, was drowned. Deceased was twenty-two years of age, and leaves a widow and one child. The body has not been recovered.

—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Thomas Gray, aged about forty-five years, was thrown from a chaise at Broad street and Germantown avenue, and seriously injured about the head. He was taken home, in Bolton street, above Twelfth.

—A special meeting of the Journeymen Oak Coopers' Union was held on Saturday evening at their hall, when encouraging statements were made respecting the condition of the trade.

—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the services attendant on the consecration of two manuscript rolls of the law were held at the synagogue B'nai Israel (Sons of Israel), in Fifth street, below Catharine, before a large and attentive congregation.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PRUSSIANS HAMMERING AT THE GATE OF PARIS—NEW RUMORS OF AN ARMISTICE—BISMARCK MAKES THE SURRENDER OF METZ AND STRASBURG AN ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Sept. 18, evening.—On Saturday General Vinoy made a reconnoissance from Paris, and discovered a force of 30,000 Prussians posted at Creteil. A skirmish took place, in which the French lost fifteen killed and thirty wounded. A cannonade ensued, lasting two hours. Cannonading has been heard in the direction of forts Jory and Charenton. It is reported that General Von Falkenburg's command has been added to the forces approaching.

The latest advices from Paris state that the Pope and diplomatic corps have taken refuge in the castle of St. Angelo, and that the capitulation of the city is hourly expected.

A correspondent writing from Rheims on the 12th says: "I had another conversation with Bismarck to-day. He said positively that the Prussian government will not treat with any government not recognized as *de jure*, and that the only government of that kind in France, known to Prussia, is the government of Napoleon, or his regency, acting in his absence. 'We do not know,' he added, 'whether the whole of France will recognize the Republic. How can we treat on so serious a matter with a provisional government, which may be disavowed to-morrow?' I asked whether any English diplomatist had arrived at headquarters to try intervention, and his reply was, 'I have seen no diplomatist.' He commented sharply on the French treachery at Laon, saying the place had capitulated, and the Prussians had entered without opposition, and then a French artilleryman blew up the magazine, killing himself, forty-five Prussian Jagers, and more than 300 of the Garde Mobile.

"Shortly afterwards I met Count Von Kendall, Bismarck's councillor, who expressed great anxiety concerning the attitude of the United States, now that the French had proclaimed a republic, saying, 'We are anxious to have American sympathy on our side, but we cannot treat with such a republic as this.'"

A correspondent writes from Paris on Friday that he has gathered the following from a conversation with Favre:

Favre has thus far carefully avoided offending the monarchical governments, but should he fail to induce them to support France he will throw himself unreservedly into the hands of the Republicans and call all Europe, no matter of what nationality, to aid him in a crusade against monarchical institutions.

The attempt of the British embassy to communicate with the Prussian headquarters failed, because it was impossible to find anywhere a German officer commanding. No one could be seen but irresponsible uhlans.

Jules Favre is exceedingly anxious about the maintenance of the power of the present government. He is in great fear lest the Reds should rise. He intimated to-day that he hoped the newspaper correspondents would remain throughout the siege, but many have already left.

A correspondent at Berlin sends an extract from a letter by General Sheridan, dated Rheims, September 8. He says: "There seems to be little of the war left, except the siege of Paris, and that will not save France. It is possible the French troops have not done as well as I think they might have done on one or two occasions which I witnessed, from the fact that the poor fellows found themselves so badly handled by their commanders that they could see no equivalent to be obtained by the sacrifice of their lives. A soldier wants success where many lives have to be sacrificed, and French generalship put this out of the question in every battle which I have witnessed."

The same correspondent writes on September 15: The plan of operations against Paris is that the French being unable to oppose the Germans with any considerable army in the field, the Seine will be crossed by successive divisions, to attack the weakest part of the fortifications, those on the south front. Elevations exist on that side from which an effective fire can be opened on the French forts.

During the first few days the Germans will be occupied in preparing their cantonments and reconnoitring, and the investment, so far as practicable, will follow immediately. The communications on the north are already cut off, and those on all other sides will soon be, and there will be no delay down to the moment when the peace or an armistice is actually signed, which is not anticipated before the city falls.

A correspondent at Paris writes: "Many of the forts are without casemates, and the garrisons can easily be shelled out. When the forts surrender, nothing can prevent the bombardment of the city. Trochu declares his determination to fight it out in the streets and houses and behind barricades."

Letters received at the British embassy from the interior show the utter powerlessness of the government of many of the large towns, where the "Reds" are supreme. Secretary Mallett, from the same embassy, vainly attempted to reach the Prussian headquarters on a special mission.

The foreign embassies' dispatches all agree that Germany demands Alsace and a part of Lorraine, and that the provisional government would be repudiated by the country if it accepted such terms.

Bismarck has sent a warning to the *Independance Journal* of Rheims, to the effect that it must change its tone, or it will be suppressed. The Paris press protest with indignation against the act as an interference with the internal affairs of France, as well as a violation of the freedom of the press.

At Metz the lines of investment are impregnable, but an immediate capitulation is not likely. The Department of the Upper Rhine is completely occupied.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—Nothing is officially known in London of the reported armistice, and the rumor is absolutely without foundation. The interview between Bismarck and Favre will probably take place, Bismarck having declared his readiness to receive him, but the same dispatch says that while he has no objection to a conversation with the titular French Minister, the latter must be prepared to accept Germany's terms, or the interview will be useless.

Germany does not feel in a position where she can be called upon by neutrals, or appealed to by the French, to renounce the material guarantees essential to her future security and sufficient to protect her against even a distant renewal of such an attempt on the part of France as has just failed. Considering, also, that nothing is to be gained, but much may be lost by a temporary suspension of arms, Bismarck says he will negotiate for peace, but not for an armistice. He adds, privately, that he is still aware to what a degree of unpopularity a French minister, assenting to the necessary terms of peace, must expose himself; but that is not the fault of the Germans. If Favre expects his mission to be fruitful, he must be prepared to sacrifice his party to his country.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The commander at Strasburg, General Ulrich, telegraphs to the War Department that the situation of the city is continually growing more desperate, necessitating his early capitulation.

PARIS, Sept. 17, 9.30 A. M.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A telegram has been received from the director of the Orleans Railroad line dated Ablon, September 16, 4.30 P. M., to the director in Paris, to stop the trains, as the line has been cut by a cannonade at the railroad bridge between Ablon and Athis, and that there was fighting at this point, Ablon.

The Prussians crossed the Seine at Tavisy, two kilometres from Paris, intending to establish a battery there.

PARIS, Sept. 17, 1 P. M.—A message is just in from the front and the King's headquarters, and reports that Bismarck and the King insist upon the permanent occupation by the Prussians of Metz and Strasburg. Indemnity is not so much a question, but the other condition is absolute.

The Prussians intend beleaguering Paris and delaying operations, relying upon an insurrection against the provisional government.

Mr. Washburne expressed great indignation at the rejection of all overtures by Bismarck.

The action of the neutral powers has thus far been completely paralyzed by England's refusal to recognize the provisional government.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Prussians have been seen in front of Colmar and Mulhouse, making toward Lyons.

The Prussians crossed the Seine last night, near Athis, but were beaten back.

Cannonading is now heard toward Bicetre.

The King of Prussia refuses to recognize the provisional government, and will only recognize the Emperor er Bazaine.

A committee of German workmen have made a protest against the war.

Victor Hugo's address to France to-day is exciting all classes to oppose the return of Napoleon.

The cattle plague has attacked the cattle of the Prussian army.

The ambassadors of England, Austria, Italy and Turkey have left Paris.

A balloon has arrived from Metz with letters.

Paris is calmly awaiting the enemy.

BEFORE STRASBURG, Sept. 14.—The fire continues without intermission, and the walls are reduced to shapless masses. The citadel is subject to an incessant fire, and its principal gate has been destroyed. There is a breach in the walls on the Kehl side, and many houses near the citadel have been fired. New batteries open daily, and 400 guns are now in position. The garrison fire is weak, and sometimes it ceases for hours. No effort is made to repair the damaged outworks. Desperate efforts are made to convey ammunition into the city, and boats are frequently captured. Another under-ground telegraph wire has been destroyed leading to Colmar.

TOURS, Sept. 18.—The Diplomatic corps arrived here to-day.

A great number of volunteers left Tours to-day going northward.

It is reported that a French corps of 80,000 men, under General Ducrot, occupies the woods of Clamart and Meudon.

There was a fight yesterday between the Prussians and three regiments of the line, assisted by some batallions of the Mobiles and a battery of artillery. The result was favorable to the French, the enemy falling back.

TOURS, Sept. 18, evening.—The foreign ministers left Paris yesterday in haste, having been informed that a serious attack was to be made. There was hard fighting yesterday and to-day around Paris.

Henri Rochefort is one of the strongest supporters of the government, and uses his immense influence over the people to soothe and quiet the impatient, and counsels moderation. Thiers is expected here, on his way to Russia through Switzerland.

The precious articles in the Museum of Natural History here, and the books of the library of the prefecture, have been packed up, to be sent away in case the city is menaced by the enemy.

MUNDELSHEIM, Sept. 18.—It is officially reported that the works facing lunettes 52 and 53, of Strasburg, are finished. Fifty-three mines were exploded by the besieged, and the earthworks protecting the assailants were injured, but they have since been repaired.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—A telegram from the King's headquarters makes a great reduction in the number of prisoners secured by the capitulation of Sedan. It states that the total number of men actually captured was only 30,000, including 39 generals and 2595 officers, 500 of whom were released on parole. The killed and wounded were 20,000.

COLOGNE, Sept. 17.—The Gazette of this city to-day has an editorial article giving the following interesting statistics and particulars: "There are now before Strasburg eighteen batteries of mortars and rifled cannon. These fire collectively more than 7000 shots into the city every day. Thirty carloads of munitions of war, including 8000 quintals of iron, are thus consumed daily." The Gazette then goes on to show how immense must be the expense of besieging Paris.

BERLIN, Sept. 18, evening.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The King's headquarters are still at Meaux. The investment of Paris is proceeding successfully and rapidly. The weather is fine and the troops are in the best of spirits. The siege of Toul is pressed with the greatest vigor by the combined infantry corps of the line and landwehr to force a reduction at all hazards. Gen. Ulrich, at Strasburg, is greatly discouraged. His resistance grows daily feebler, and an early surrender is expected.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:44 | MOON SETS..... ...
SUN SETS..... 6:03 | HIGH WATER..... 8:13

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 31
Dacian	Marseilles	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
C. of Lublin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 5
Hy. Chauncey	Aspinwall	New York	Sept. 6
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Sept. 6
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Sept. 20
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Parana	New York	London	Sept. 24
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 1
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Oct. 4
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 23
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 24
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 27
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 30
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Br. ship Coromandel, Chapman, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Sonder & Adams.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, New York, Jno. F. Ohl.

Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Tejuca, Howell, Galveston, Repplier, Gordon & Co.

Bark Crocus, Flinn, Savannah, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Alaska, Clark, Salem, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.

Schr Mary Ella, Steelman, May's Landing, do.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Greenport, do.

Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Richmond, Va., do.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Loon, Newport, do.

Schr John Stockham, Price, Sagua, do.

Schr Aid, Smith, Medford, do.

Schr Robin Hood, Adams, Hartford, do.

Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Providence, do.

Schr Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, do. do.

Schr Transit, Rackett, do. do.

Schr Eva Bell, Somers, do. do.

Schr L. & A. Babcock, Lee, Roxbury, do.

Schr James Veldren, Cavalier, Boston, do.

Schr Thomas Scoz, Cannon, do. do.

Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Charlestown, do.

Schr Sea Queen, Rosebrook, Salem, C. Haslam & Co.

Schr George and Emily, Harris, Saco, do.

Schr E. J. Mercer, Fargo, Wilmington, N.C., do.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, do. do.

Schr Addie P. Stimpson, Hill, Pembrook, Souder & Adams.

Schr Alpha, Munson, Boston, Warren & Gregg.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Big Minnie Miller, Leland, fm Portland, with fish.

Schr Albert Treat, Sawyer, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to B. Crawley & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr Cooper, Callaway, 5 days from Wicomico River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, 3 days fm Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, 12 days from Darien, Ga., with pitch-pine lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Outten, 7 days fm James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston, with merchandise.

Schr Ella Matthews, Cobb, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Penna. Central Railroad Co.

Schr Charles Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwich, with mdse.

Schr Thomas M. Ware, Abdill, from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, from Annisquam.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, from Boston.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, do.

Schr Rising Sun, Jones, do.

Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, do.

Schr D. Talbot, Armstrong, do.

Schr Alexander H. Cain, Cain, do.

Schr I. H. Wainwright, Adams, do.

Schr Fred. Gray, Lakeman, do.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, do.

Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, from Providence.

Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, from Saco.

Schr William Ruark, Creighton, from Wicomico.

Schr A. Hamilton, Davis, do.

Schr L. H. Pharo, Henderson, from New York.

Schr Mattie E. Taber, Alrich, do.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, from Newport, R. I.

Schr Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, from Salem.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship John Patten, Hill, 43 days from Shields, with mdse to Penrose, Massey & Co.

N. G. bark Malabar, Godje, 120 days from Singapore, with mdse to Rulon & Son.

Br. bark Frank Lovell, Smith, from New Bedford.

Bark Waldo, Pressey, 65 days from London, with mdse. to captain. Experienced very heavy westerly winds, with rough sea, causing the cargo to shift.

Schr J. S. Moulton, Crowley, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 17.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

C. A. Silliman, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

D. R. Graves, with scrap iron, for Wilmington.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 17.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Catharine Moan, James, G. C. Satterlee, Alex. Toms, Peter Tanney, J. H. Jackson, A. Allison, N. Bottsford, Catharine Terrence, Wasp, and C. A. Dornfield, all with coal, for New York.

M. Bartlett, with coal, for Philadelphia.

The M. A. Wagner, J. J. Walcott, and Thos. Herbine, left last evening with those reported. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 17.—10 A. M.—Vessels reported yesterday still in harbor. Gale moderate from N.E.

4. P. M.—3 barks, 5 brigs, and about 50 schrs are in the harbor.

Gale slightly increasing from N E. by N. Ther. 71.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers Santos and Valley, from Rio Janeiro; and steamers Columbia, from Glasgow, and City of Merida, fm Vera Cruz, arr'd at New York yesterday.

Br. steamers Pennsylvania, Thompson, for London; Aleppo, Brown, and Italy, Grace, for Liverpool; and Australia, Hedderwick, for Glasgow, cleared at New York 17th inst.

Steamer Weybossett, Bolger, from Sisal for New York, sailed from Havana 14th inst.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmerman, at Havana 15th inst., from New York for Vera Cruz.

Steamer Mississippi, Henry, at New Orleans 17th inst. from New York.

Steamer Western Metropolis, Crowell, sailed from New Orleans 17th inst. for New York

Steamer Beaufort, McNair, from New York 6th inst. for New Orleans, put into Savannah 16th inst. for coal.

Steamer Holland, Thomas, from New York 3d inst. at Queenstown 16th, and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 16th inst., for New York.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, cleared at Charleston 14th inst., for Wilmington, Del., with 300 tons phosphate rock.

Steamer Rapidan, Whitehurst, for New York, cl'd at New Orleans 13th inst.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, at New Orleans 13th inst., from Baltimore via Key West.

Steamers St Louis, Whitehead, and Gen. Meade, Sampson, cleared at New York 17th inst. for New Orleans.

Steamer C. W. Lord, Post, cleared at New York 17th inst. for Havana.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, hence, at Boston 16th instant.

Steamer Panther, Mills, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Br. bark Taranake, Benson, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Cardenas 3d inst.—not as before.

Brig Paragon, Shute, hence, at Boston 17th inst. 9th inst., in a gale off Block Island, lost topmasts.

Brig C. V. Williams, Trovard, was up at Charleston 16th inst. for Philadelphia.

Brig Allston, Somers, hence, below Boston 16th inst., for Quincy.

Schr Lamartine, Butler, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 16th inst.

Schr Lizzie, Frambes, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Newburyport 14th inst.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Warren 16th inst.

Schr Harry White, Hopkins, for Philadelphia, cl'd at St. John, N. B., 16th inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of EDWARD SHIPPEN and THOMAS K. WALKER, Trustees for JOSEPH BURD and family, under the 11th and 19th clauses of the will of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 27, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM L. MARSHALL,
9 19 mwf6t Auditor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.

French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 113 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

8 8

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

9 10 tf Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,
No. 3917 LOCUST Street,
will be reopened September 12, by
MRS. A. J. RUSSELL and
9 6 12t* MISS MELISSA GREGORY.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.

8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.

9 3 3w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

8 15 w1m 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 9 5 13t*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.

8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m

Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, **$1,000,000**; paid, **$550,000.**

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent. payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	[8 18 mwf

MACHINERY.

HOISTS FOR ANY LOCATION, WORKED by Steam, Belt, and Hand.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m[No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

FOR SALE.

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugar-mill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crop can easily be raised to six hundred hogsheads, and even more.

Titles indisputable.

This fine property will be sold low, to close a concern.

For further particulars apply to

E. L. MOSS,
No. 206 WALNUT Street,
9 5 mwf 1m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.

Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE.—NORTH BROAD STREET.—The desirable four-story residence, No. 808 N. BROAD Street, with four-story back buildings, complete with every modern convenience and improvement. Lot 20 by 160 feet, with stable in the rear. Apply at No. 822 ARCH Street, second story, or upon the premises. 9 17 6t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET GENTLEMAN A handsome furnished Parlor and Bed-room in a private family. Inquire at

9 14 10t No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO LET—A SECOND STORY, WELL-lighted Room, No. 104 HUDSON'S Alley, with steam power. Apply to Adams Express Office. 9 16 6t

TO RENT—DWELLING No. 2035 WALNUT Street; handsomely furnished.
WARNER & ERWIN,
9 16 3t* No. 125 S. FIFTH Street.

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"
OR THE
Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.

As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
8 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

$5·50.

LARGE NUT

White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S
COAL DEPOT,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,
9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HONEYBROOK AND LEHIGH COAL.

2240 LBS. TO THE TON.

Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $6·00; Stove, $6·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

TO-DAY and to-morrow are the last days on which new names can be placed on the lists of voters for the approaching elections. No voter whose name is not registered by to-morrow evening can take part in the October election. The Republican voters of the city, therefore, will do well to attend to this matter without further delay. Let every one examine the registry list in his division, and see for himself that his name is down. Even where the canvassers are disposed to be strictly honest in the discharge of their duties, this precaution is necessary to avoid the chance of their neglect. It is highly important that a full Republican vote should be polled in October. We can not afford to lose a single Representative in Congress, independently of the importance which is attached to the triumph of the local tickets. *If you are not certain that your name is on the list of voters, attend to the business at once.*

THE MONSTER MEETING IN LONDON.

THE example of France in attempting to establish a republic is seriously agitating the stagnant pools of British politics. The Whig party has been quite successful for some years past in getting within its folds the radical spirits of England, and in using their strength to sustain its leaders at Parliamentary elections. But now since a Whig Ministry refuses to recognize a French republic, or to make sincere endeavors to promote peace, the old spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction which animated the Chartists is breaking forth, and the conviction is spreading that if you scratch such Whig statesmen as Mr. Gladstone you find a Tory underneath. We do not wonder that a powerful public demonstration has been organized to impress these unimpressible rulers, and to teach them that they cannot forever betray with impunity the masses of their constituents. There may be even a deeper meaning in the new movement. Queen Victoria, with all her domestic virtues, has sorely tried the patience of the people by her prolonged neglect of her public duties, and by the obstacles she interposes through her incessant pleasure trips to the dispatch of public business, while the heir apparent bids fair to become as odious to the nation as George IV. Under the British constitution as it is now administered the sovereign has ceased to perform any useful or important function, and Queen Victoria holds only power enough to prove an obstacle, while her son would be a figure. Under these circumstances, many thousands of Englishmen are eagerly awaiting a favorable moment for demanding not merely the recognition of republics in foreign countries but the demolition of monarchy and aristocracy in Great Britain. France has an old trick of making aristocrats and crowned heads uneasy, and the influence of her last uprising is already felt across the Channel as well as in various parts of the Continent.

A RITUALISTIC TRIUMPH.

THE Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Illinois on Thursday last adopted a new canon which prohibits clergymen from appealing to the civil courts for protection in case of ecclesiastical proceedings against them, under penalty of suspension from the ministry. The new canon is as follows:—

"No clergyman shall resort to a civil court or tribunal for the purpose of arresting, impeding, or avoiding any ecclesiastical proceeding against him. The penalty for any violation of this article shall be suspension, *ipso facto*, from the functions of the ministry."

This was adopted by the following vote, according to the reports in the Chicago papers:—Ayes—ministers 37, laymen 17; nays—ministers 22, laymen 7. In order to ease the effect of this law, the following section, providing for an Appellate Court, was introduced and adopted:—

"The bishop and rural deans of a diocese shall constitute the Appellate Court of the diocese, of which the bishop shall be presiding judge, and in case the bishop is absent from the diocese, or for any reason he does not sit, one of the deans, to be named by the bishop, or in his absence from the diocese by the standing committee, shall act as presiding judge, the majority of the members of the Appellate Court to be a quorum for the transaction of business. The court shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep correct records of proceedings."

The reason for this harsh enactment is to be found in the action of a clergyman of the diocese of Illinois who some months ago was arraigned by the ritualistically inclined Bishop Whitehouse for the high crime of officiating in the church building of another denomination or some similar offense, and who, laboring under something more than a suspicion that the ecclesiastical court before which he was summoned to appear was packed to convict him, appealed to the civil courts and obtained an injunction restraining the Bishop and his instruments from carrying out their designs. To prevent any such interference in the future, Bishop Whitehouse and his partisans have now procured the passage of the canon referred to, by means of which they hope to have recalcitrant Low Churchmen at their mercy in future. As an abstract proposition, we admit that all religious denominations have a perfect right to make such rules and regulations for their own government as they see fit, provided they do not conflict with the laws of the land. A large, wealthy, and intelligent religious organization like the Episcopal Church, however, has duties and responsibilities outside of the limits of its own communion. It is bound to show to the world an example of charity, long-suffering, brotherly kindness, justice, and mercy; and the enactment of a law like that which has just passed the Illinois Convention, intended to relieve a fanatical bishop and his supporters of all the restraints of the civil law, is, especially when the circumstances which induced this action are taken into consideration, a great scandal and injury to the cause of religion and morality. Ungodly men make such performances as this by professing Christians and ministers of religion a pretext for ignoring Christianity altogether, not inaptly quoting against such men as Bishop Whitehouse and his adherents the words of scripture, "By their fruits ye shall know them." The least that can be said about the action of the Illinois Convention is that it was extremely ill advised, and it will do more injury to the Episcopal Church and the cause of religion than all the sermons preached by the Bishop for the balance of his days will be able to repair.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *News* writes:—The press of the capital, with some few honorable exceptions, is doing its best to create an impression that the French are a nation of braggarts and bullies. That they should keep up the moral of the cafe politicians by vague accounts of the successes of the French arms and by loose reports respecting the disorganization of the Prussian armies, is justifiable; but that they should indulge in vulgar personal abuse of the King of Prussia, of his generals and his ministers; that they should still crow loudly respecting the revenge they mean to take upon Germany for what is happening, is, to say the least of it, in bad taste. I have been thrown at different times a good deal among French officers and soldiers. They are gallant and chivalrous men, courageous before an enemy, mild and gentle in their relations with civilians, and they bitterly complain of the tone of the press. An officer said to me yesterday, "I only wish that all the journalists were formed in one regiment, and I were given the command of it, I would take very good care that at the the very first battle these *fanfarons*, who are disgracing us in the eyes of Europe, were given an opportunity to sacrifice their lives for their country." The newspaper which has the largest circulation in France is the *Figaro*; it is the prime offender. Its working editor, M. Villemessant, announced a few days ago that his medical advisers had recommended him to withdraw, for his health, to the sea-side, and I am inclined to think that many other equally warlike editors will be recommended by their doctors to try the effects of sea air as soon as the Prussians approach the capital.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The movement in the Gold Room has been the steadiest for many months, the extreme fluctuation of the price being only one-half of one per cent., viz: between 114⅛ and 113⅝. The speculative feeling has been guided by the course of the London money market, which, as the nearest important point to the war between France and Prussia, is regarded as the most sensitive and the most indicative barometer of the influences springing out of the war. Hence the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to three per cent. is interpreted as opposed to specie shipments to London or Europe, while the quotation for American securities has verified the buoyancy of the foreign market. Under these influences gold has manifested a downward tendency, which has been checked only by the active mercantile demand for gold in payment of the heavy customs duties so usual at this season. The two influences neutralized each other, producing the steadiness referred to. For the future of gold, in the absence of complications abroad or between our own and other countries, there is but one course. Our growing foreign trade exhibits most flattering statistics for the past fiscal year. According to the statement issued from Washington, and which has been delayed owing to the necessity of obtaining returns from the ports all along the entire seaboard, our exports, in gold values, have been only twelve millions less than our imports for the year ending July 1, 1870. The fact is suggestive as to what will be the result upon gold in the ensuing winter, when the present demand has been satisfied.

"Money has been in abundant supply throughout the week at six per cent on call to the stock houses, and at five to the Government dealers. The latter have, indeed, been freely supplied at as low as four per cent., and some of the weaker stock houses have exceptionally paid seven, but the quotable rates are as first specified. The demand has been more active than during the previous week, but it is hardly venturing too much to say that Wall street would prefer the rate at full seven per cent., as the fact would indicate a briskness of business everywhere, which would tell in favor of Wall street values. Discounts were more current, but at full rates, as the capital in the street is still disposed to await the change of a stringent market and profitable opportunities for carrying and turning stocks.

"Foreign Exchange was demoralized by large offerings from the Canadian banks, to whom the larger holders of stocks offered the advantages of a speculation netting about ten per cent. on the capital invested. This was effected by lending their bills for gold, which in turn was lent in the gold market—a profit being made on each transaction. The bills so lent were sold on the street by the borrowers, and rendered the quotations nominal and irregular.

"The Government market was steady, but less buoyant, despite the large purchases of the Treasury. The conviction that gold is going lower and that its price will again overtake Governments, as it did on one or two occasions last spring, is leading to a quiet movement to realize on the part of capitalists and banking corporations, the steadiness of the market under such sales being due to a demand for bonds by the banks which are constantly organizing in the South and West under the law of last Congress. The State bonds were quiet and without special feature."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Arrived, steamship City of Brussels (Inman line), from Liverpool.

Also, steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....64 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Susan, Grumley, from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. bark Dora, Braun, 17 days from Cardenas, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, from Portsmouth, N. H., in ballast to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Isaac Carver, Sheets, from Belfast.
Br. schr Emma G., Webber, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Raynor, from Norfolk, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Bond, from Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, from Kennebec River, with ice to Johnson & Co.
Schr Evelyn, Crawley, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Henry, Dobbins, 14 days from Hillsboro, N.S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.
Schr Farragut, Clark, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Richard Peterson, English, from Salem.
Schr M. A. Folsom, Rose, from Boston.
Schr M. Mulvey, Rowley, do.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, do.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, do.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, do.
Schr Henrietta, Jones, do.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, do.
Schr E. A. Conkling, Daniels, from Providence.
Schr S. A. Boice, Bates, from Salisbury.
Schr Morning Light, Bowen, from Georgetown.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Newport.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 19.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Lebanon Transportation Co., Reliance, Col. Richardson, and William Elwood, with lumber, for New York.
Emily D. Kennedy, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.
J. B. Hall and Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Colonel Pallinger, Andrew Shaw, and Merrill, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Harry, with lumber to Price & Co.
Little John, with lumber, for Newark.
Quaker City, with coal to captain.
Charles Hebart, with coal to Brigham & Tipple.
S. M. Crane, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Roanoke, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Iowa, Ovenstone, from Glasgow via Moville 3d inst., with 222 passengers, arrived at New York yesterday.

Bark Village Belle, hence for Londonderry, was spoken 1st inst., lat. 49 07, long. 27 19.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

WE ARE ALREADY IN RECEIPT of a part of our new importations and purchases in this department, and can show many of the elegant designs in Gloves, Cravats, Collars, etc., to be fashionable this fall.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

CHESNUT ST. CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—On and after SATURDAY, October 1, 1870, THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS COMPANY will receive and forward goods, money, valuable packages, etc., to all points in New York and Eastern States, and Canadas.

Particular attention paid to collection of bills, drafts, and notes.

E. W. GUINDON, General Superintendent.

G. A. FULLER, President.

Office, Philadelphia, No. 631 CHESNUT Street.

C. A. OAKMAN, Agent,
9 19 mwthtO1 No. 631 CHESNUT Street.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1870.

The ATTENTION of all REPUBLICAN CITIZENS is called to the CANVASSERS' DIVISION TRANSCRIPTS, now open for inspection at the UNION LEAGUE HOUSE and the parlor of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT St.

CALL and EXAMINE the LISTS and see if you are PROPERLY REGISTERED.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, }
MARSHALL C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 19 2t

☞ A QUEER CASE.—A MAN WAS LATELY sent to the lunatic asylum for persisting in planting horse chesnuts in expectation of raising sorrel colts. There are persons at large who entertain expectations equally absurd. Those who are allured by the low prices of coal are frequently victimized. If you want good coal, patronize some reliable dealer like Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. You there get the Honeybrook Lehigh in all its purity. Deal with him once and you become a permanent patron. 9 9 3m4p

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ O. U. A. M. PARADE AT ALLENTOWN, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22d. Seniors can obtain their Tickets on Wednesday, at the Office, corner of FOURTH and GEORGE Streets; Juniors at No. 149 MARGARETTA Street.

Tickets for the round trip, $1·25; good for two days. Number being limited, early application should be made. 11*

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.

An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.

FAIRTHORNE & RAND,

Law and Collection Office,

No 17 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED

Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.

AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

SILK CLOAK VELVETS.

Shawls, Plushes, and Velveteens.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites particular attention to his Cloaking Velvets, being the best Lyons Goods,

28-INCH VELVETS,
32-INCH VELVETS,
36-INCH VELVETS,
40-INCH VELVETS.

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LONG BROCHE, FILLED CENTRE,
SQUARE BROCHE, FILLED CENTRE,
LONG BROCHE, OPEN CENTRE,
SQUARE BROCHE, OPEN CENTRE,
NEW STYLE BLANKET SHAWLS,
LADY WASHINGTON STRIPES,
VERY RICH PLAIDS,
LONG BLACK THIBET, ETC.

PLUSHES of our own importation just received.
THREE SHADES BLUE PLUSH.
BLACK AND GREEN PLUSH.
BROWNS AND OTHER SHADES.
VELVETEENS OF SILK FINISH.
BLACK AND COLORED CORDED SATINS for Trimming purposes.
BLACK AND COLORED PLAIN SATINS for Trimming purposes.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 5 mwf3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,

WILL OPEN

PARIS WALKING SUITS,

LADIES' COATS,

JACKETS, Etc.,

MONDAY, September 19. [9 17 3t

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL

Now Offer for the Fall of 1870

LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. [9 19mwf

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

JEWELRY ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

Sterling Silver.

TABLE SILVER. FORKS AND SPOONS.

FLEUR DE LIS.
ALHAMBRA.
ANTIQUE.
COTTAGE.
KINGS'.
GRECIAN.
ROSETTE.
ENGRAVED.
LOUIS XIV.

Sterling Silver.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PIECES FOR BRIDAL PRESENTATION. [9 19 3t4p

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.

One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.

JOHN LINERD,
6 29 wsm 9mSp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,

The latest Novelties for the season.

Call and examine samples. Prices reasonable.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

FALL, 1870.

Notwithstanding the complications caused by the European war, which has very materially interfered with the filling of large numbers of orders in French fabrics for the American market and probable scarcity in Choice Goods, H. C. & CO., by placing their orders with the Manufacturers early, are enabled to offer all the most desirable productions for this season, including

DRAP DE NICE. DRAP DE FRANCE,

In New Shades and Cloth Colors.

FRENCH CASHMERES. CASIMER,

In New Shades and Cloth Colors.

DRAP IMPERIAL, SILK EPINGLES,

In New Shades and Cloth Colors.

OTTOMAN CORDS. COATALINE.

In New Shades and Cloth Colors.

ENGLISH SATINE. IRISH POPLINS,

In New Shades and Cloth Colors.

FRENCH MERINOES, SERGE D'AUMALE,

In New Shades and Cloth Colors.

EMPRESS CLOTHS. In New Shades and Cloth Colors.

ALSO,

WORSTED PLAIDS, in Gay Colors.

WORSTED PLAIDS, in Cloth Colors for Walking Suits.

OUR SILK STOCK WILL CONTAIN

RICH POULT DE SOIES, New Shades.
RICH GROS DE LONDRES, New Shades.
RICH FAILLES, New Shades.
RICH VEL UR OTTOMANS, New Shades.
NEW STYLES FANCY STRIPES.

And in BLACK SILKS all the best makes in every variety and price. These have been purchased during the troubles in Lyons and will be sold to our customers cheap.

NO TICE.

We shall take no advantage of the anticipated scarcity, but confine ourselves strictly t moderate prices.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

BRITISH STERLING STANDARD.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

SOLID STERLING SILVER.

925-thousandths fine in TABLE WARES of every description.

Especial attention is called to an unusually large stock of

Knives, Forks, and Spoons.

FLORENTINE, ARABESQUE, ANTIQUE, COTTAGE, ENGRAVED, and KINGS'

Patterns, arranged in handsome cases of *Maple, Walnut,* and *Morocco,* in

TWO, FOUR, FIVE, AND SIX DOZENS EACH, designed as

WEDDING GIFTS.

Also, an immense variety of [8 5 fmwtfrp

FANCY SILVER,

SUITED FOR PRESENTS.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

NOW READY,

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

FOR OCTOBER.

ILLUSTRATED.

CONTENTS.

I. THE GHOST OF TEN BROEK VAN DER HEYDEN.
II. MARY ANN AND CHYNG LOO: Housekeeping in San Francisco. By Margaret Hosmer.
III. MARIE: A Poem. By Kate A. Sill.
IV. THE GREAT MONOPOLY. By A. P. Eastlake.
V. PRUSSIA THE GERMAN NATION.
VI. IRENE: A Tale. Part I.
VII. THE "PORCELAIN FABRIK" AT MEISSEN.
VIII. ON THE ENGLISH HUSTINGS. By George M. Towle.
IX. BLOOD WILL TELL: A Tale.
X. MEXICAN REMINISCENCES. Concluded.
XI. A FRIEND'S MEETING.
XII. TO ATLANTIC CITY BY WAY OF —.
XIII. FORBIDDEN: A Poem. By Edgar Fawcett.
XIV. SIR HARRY HOTSPUR OF HUMBLETHWAITE: A Novel. Part VI. By Anthony Trollope.
XV. GUSTAVE FLAUBERT, THE REALIST.
XVI. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVII. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

For sale at all the Book and News Stores.

TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, $4. Single number 35 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FALL CAMPAIGN OPEN!

WIDE OPEN!
OPEN ALL THE WAY!!!
OPEN IN EARNEST!!!!

In announcing our offering of FINE FALL CLOTHING, to clothe the public with this fall, we respectfully state that

We are Gratified

With the confidence and esteem reposed in us by the public.

WE ARE HAPPY

To state that the public appreciate our enterprise in keeping them supplied with the best of clothes at the lowest of prices.

WE ARE DETERMINED

To spare no effort to keep up our reputation for furnishing really reliable articles to our customers.

WE WILL DO BATTLE

Against high prices and poorly made Clothing! Against monopolies of every kind.

WE WILL GIVE

Every man his Dollar's worth of Clothes for his Dollar's worth of money.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Double Milled Melton

SUITS,

$25'00,

Are Ahead of

ALL

YET OFFERED.

Charles Stokes & Co. beg to remind the public that the cheapness of an article depends entirely upon its quality, and they venture to say that their prices compare favorably with any house in the United States. 9 2 4p

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers. 25 wfm1 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1870.

We all know that

The Man Who Lays His Hand Upon a Woman,

save in the way of kindness (or save when she richly deserves it, as the other side of the question has it), is a villain, whom it were base flattery to call by all manner of disparaging names. If this be so, what shall be said of the male biped so lost to a sense of manhood as to attend the meetings of the Saleswomen's Early-Closing Association in order to act as a spy upon its proceedings, and to hand in a report thereof to the various employers of the girls and women who attend? He is a nice young man, ain't he? Quite as bad in his way, I should think, as a professional wife-beater is in his. Such a young man, however, was found at last night's meeting of the S. E. C. A., and was promptly and emphatically expelled. His name is Kane, and he was a member of the Male Clerks' E. C. A. For some time past he has been attending the meetings of the Association as a spy, and had, by his system of reporting the proceedings, rendered nugatory some of the best-conceived and best-directed efforts of Miss Netta and other leaders of the early-closing movement. The meeting, by-the-by, celebrated last night successes other than that of the expulsion of the spy. Miss Netta reported that a good many firms were "coming over" and making concessions. Some expressed a willingness to close at nine o'clock, some at seven; some allowed their employes to read the newspapers, and to rest on the counter-drawers when not actually employed in business; and it is hoped that in time the majority of the firms which employ women will consent to not only close habitually at seven o'clock (Saturdays excepted), but also to provide seats for the drooping saleswomen.

Oleo-Chromo Decorations.

I ought to mention a new style of house-decoration, the mode of which is on exhibition at the American Institute Fair. It is called the Oleo-Chromo decoration, and is at once simple, cheap, and beautiful, although it would probably be frowned upon by those admirers of high art who never like to see it so lowered as to come within reach of the people. This new decoration is applicable to walls, floors, and ceilings, and has the very peculiar advantage of being both oil-proof and water-proof. By means of it you can fresco a room in a few hours, and cause all its six sides, if you wish, to glow with the colors of the rainbow and all the innumerable shades and tints born out of them. The colors dry very soon, and do not leave an unpleasant odor. The material comes in rolls which, when it is desired to use them, are glued to the wall or the ceiling, whichever it may be that you desire to operate upon. The rolls are covered with thin paper, and when the gluing process is completed this thin paper is dampened and peeled off. The rolls remain fastened to the parts upon which they have been glued, and retain the hues and patterns you desired to give them. After this you may wash and scrub the rolls as much as your natural disposition to wash and scrub may lead you too. Your color and pattern remain fixed, and the fresco promises to retain its freshness for a lifetime. I don't say that the fresco is as fine as that which Garibaldi, the artist, executes for Booth's theatre, but it is quite good enough for people who have never been accustomed to anything better.

Farragut's Funeral.

Mayor Oakey Hall has done an act which speaks well for his common sense. The act consists in his having reminded the municipal legislature of the propriety and expediency of its taking some public action with respect to Farragut's funeral. The first funeral of the late Admiral was the occasion for a public neglect which is disgraceful to the public officers who are responsible for it. I am glad to see, therefore, that yesterday afternoon the Grand Commandery of the Loyal Legion of New York met at Delmonico's, and made preparations for suitably honoring his remains when they should pass through this city to Woodlawn Cemetery. The secretary informed the Commandery that from Admiral Farragut's widow had been received a letter, in which she accepted the offer made by the civil authorities of this city superintending the funeral ceremonies. It was finally agreed by the Commandery that it should co-operate and parade in full uniform.

Rite-ous Overmuch.

The ritualists yesterday enjoyed an opportunity of carrying to the extreme their love of rites, ceremonies, and genuflexions. The services at the oratory of St. Sacrament Mission, on the second floor of No. 1285 Broadway, were participated in by some of the severest and most enthusiastic devotees of the ritualistic school. The High Church clergy were present in large numbers; the Sisters of St. Mary, headed by Mother Harriet, and conspicuous in white veils and white coifs, also shared in the exercises; crimson chasubles, white surplices, red capes, and vari-colored satins, gave to the scene picturesque contrasts of color, and there was an abundance of sweet singing and heavy breathing flowers. I will not say that the religion was hothouse as the exotics. But it could scarcely be called the religion of nature; perhaps it will do to call it the religion of the fine arts.

The Nilsson Torchlights.

When Jenny Lind was in this country Mr. Barnum took especial care to humbug her as much as he humbugged the public. She probably believed that the triumphal arches that she found erected upon the wharf and awaiting her arrival were the spontaneous floral architecture of the people. It never entered into her innocent head that the whole thing was a business dodge, at the bottom of which was her manager himself. The vanity of the over-flattered artist prevented any suspicion of the truth. I will not swear and I cannot demonstrate that the same thing is done with Miss Nilsson by Mr. Strakosch. I am not in the confidence of the manager, and I am not prepared to prove that the torchlight procession of last night was *not* a spontaneous tribute. Such knowledge as I have of theatrical agents, however, induces me to believe that the "spontaneous tribute" was a carefully conceived and successfully realized artifice. Miss Nilsson's managers are determined to make her a business success, and have not spared money in accomplishing their object. There is no humbug about *her—that* I am prepared to believe. The tears that she shed when the Swedish Society sang her national airs were genuine and her emotion was unaffected. But the torchlight procession itself! Who that knows anything whatever of the ins and outs of theatrical humbug can possibly believe in the spontaneity of the thing? It is possible, you will say. Bah! It is possible for the sky to rain roasted skylarks, but showers do not often take that form. The procession was a success, and so was the assembly at Dr. Doremus'; but one was no more spontaneous than the other was, although I do not wish to view the matter with any unnecessary cynicism. ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This is a new article of food, which we take pleasure in commending to our readers. We have used it in our families, and have found it to be the most nutritious, delicate, and palatable article for table use we have seen.

It is a light and agreeable farine, very pleasant to the taste, easy of digestion, and hence specially adapted to the use of the sick, the thousands of dyspeptics among us, and for young children: besides, the Sea Moss, its principal ingredient, has many curative properties, and is highly recommended for pectoral and scrofulous affections, and is perfectly harmless.

Here, then, we have an entirely new article of food of the most delicate and inviting character, adapted to the use of the table for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Charlotte de Russe, etc., and almost invaluable for use by the invalid. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, harmless, remedial, and economical, as it can be furnished for one-third to one-half the cost of Corn Starch, Maizena, Farina, etc., for all of which it is more than a substitute.

It is made up without trouble, and will always be good. Try it; and our word for it, you will continue in its use.—*Independent.*

85 CENT LADIES' VEST,
85 CENT LADIES' VEST

Is of superior make, slightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.

ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.

$1 40 VEST,

Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.

Also, a full line of finer grades.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1 40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1 60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.

This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce.* He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

WE SHOULD judge from the tone of our exchanges that the whole country is becoming excited over the great Ball set in motion by Rockhill & Wilson this Fall. They all speak in the most enthusiastic manner of their tremendous and beautiful Fall and Winter stock, and especially their all-Wool $15 fall and winter suits. We cheerfully indorse the above, and recommend all in want of beautiful and cheap clothing to give them a call at Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Those who cannot make it convenient to visit the city can have samples sent, with full description for measuring, and suits forwarded at the shortest notice. A perfect fit guaranteed.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

A GENTLE WHISPER TO MOTHERS.—If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with SOZODONT, and thereby you will insure them sound and serviceable sets as long as they live.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

GOING! GOING! GONE!—Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with SOZODONT.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy and useful.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—BROWN.—On the 13th instant, at Coatesville, Pa., by Rev. W. J. Paxson, assisted by Rev. J. E. Kessler, Mr. WESLEY B. FREEMAN, of this city, to Miss EMMA S., daughter of the late John C. Brown, of Coatesville.

HIBBERT—PUGH.—On the 8th of September, by Elder J. Conrad, Mr. JAMES W. HIBBERT to Mrs. REBEKAH A. PUGH, both of Montgomery county, Pa.

LEAGUE—RILEY.—On Tuesday, September 13th, instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Samuel Durborrow, HARRY CARR LEAGUE, of Baltimore, to MARY A., eldest daughter of Michael Riley, Esq., of West Philadelphia.

Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

ECKERT.—On Friday afternoon, September 16, 1870, HENRY TREVOR ECKERT, son of the late Dr. George N. Eckert, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1031 Spruce street, on Tuesday afternoon, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

RINEDOLLER.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH RINEDOLLER, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Durbin Rinedoller, No. 768 South Ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Cemetery.

LESSIG.—In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 16th instant, LIZZIE A., daughter of Eliza and the late John C. Lessig, of Pottsville.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Pottsville Depot, on Tuesday, the 19th, upon the arrival of the 12·45 train.

Pottsville and Reading papers please copy. **

ROONEY.—On the 18th instant, BRIDGET, wife of Patrick Rooney, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 932 Ellsworth street, on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock. High Mass at St. Paul's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WEAVER.—On the 18th instant, WILLIAM H., eldest son of William H. and Anna M. Weaver, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2010 Vine street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILSTACH.—At Saratoga, New York, September 17th, WILLIAM P. WILSTACH, Esq., aged 54 years.

Funeral to take place on Wednesday afternoon, September 21, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of P. P. Bussier, No. 1630 Arch street. 6

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 5 s29m

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

FALL OPENING

OF

LACE CURTAINS.

The attention of buyers is invited to a SPECIAL large Fall importation of

French and Swiss Lace Curtains,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR PRIVATE SALES, MANY OF THEM BEING THE HANDSOMEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED, AMONG WHICH ARE MANY VERY CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THESE GOODS, BEING IMPORTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, WILL BE OFFERED AT A SMALL ADVANCE, IN ORDER TO INSURE THEIR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ALSO, A LARGE AND VARIED LINE OF

CURTAIN AND DECORATING MATERIALS,

For Parlors, Boudoirs, Libraries, Etc.,

COMPRISING MANY NOVELTIES IN ROYAL TAPESTRIES, MOQUETS, SATINS, BROCADES, COTELINES, BROCATELLES, WORSTED TERRYS, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC. ETC.

Carved and Plain Walnut, Ebony and Gilt Cornices.

SHADES IN GREAT VARIETIES,

PLAIN WHITE, COLORED, BORDERED, LANDSCAPES, ETC. ETC.

ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO US WILL BE EXECUTED PROMPTLY BY EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE WORKMEN.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of Curtain and Housekeeping Dry Goods.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.
Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.
Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.

All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through

SCHARFF & WOOD'S
Patent Filter and Cooler.

Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?

Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?

The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.

By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER

It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.

The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.

In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.

For further particulars send for a circular.

JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.

FRY & HOWELL,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 327 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

We are in daily receipt of the various grades of

FLOUR

From all the different wheat-growing districts.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
No. 1218 MARKET Street,
9 16 4trp PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT

No. 16 North SIXTH Street.

STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.
9 16 fmw3mrp B. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

PIANOS.

PIANOS
OF
CHICKERING & SONS.

The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.

In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7⅓ Octave, three-stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.

In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
9 9 fmw1m4p WM. H. DUTTON.

N. B.—THE BEST NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.

GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St, No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

MR. A. DOUGLAS

Would respectfully inform his musical friends and the public generally that he has associated himself with

Messrs. W. REDFIELD PHELPS & CO.,

Agents for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s New Scale Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 927 CHESNUT Street,

Where he will have charge of the PIANO RENTING department of their business.

Having had many years' experience in the Establishment of Mr. J. E. GOULD, he feels that he possesses qualifications in the selection of fine and reliable instruments that customers will readily appreciate, and which are not presented by Piano Dealers generally. 9 16 tf

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 22 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS
THAT WILL WASH.

After years of experiment we can now offer to the trade and public PATENT WASHABLE PLAIN TINTS, which we guarantee will stand washing with a soft brush or sponge, and which require no preparation previous to or after hanging. They need no varnishing, thus preserving their delicate shades free from the hard gloss which is given by varnish.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH'S,
No. 12 North THIRD St.,
9 6 12t4p Sole Agent for Washable Tints.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FINISHED residence, with all the modern conveniences, situate on MAIN Street, between Mount Pleasant and Mount Airy avenues, Twenty-second ward. Lot 100 by 495 feet, with handsome new stable and carriage-house in the rear.

FOX & LANSDALE,
No. 528 LOCUST Street and
9 19 mw 21* No. 1705 N. ELEVENTH Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.,
Of Every Design.
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.
NEW
Designs,
NEW
Colorings.
OIL CLOTHS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,
CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

723 CARPETINGS. 723

PEABODY & WESTON,
Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

SUGAR—200 BARRELS "JOS. S. LOVERING SR." Granulated and Crushed Sugars.
For sale by
A. MERINO,
9 16 3t* No. 140 South FRONT Street.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS

TEXAN CATTLE TRADE—CATTLE MARKETS IN ABELINE AND BAXTER SPRINGS—LEAVENWORTH TO TAKE A HAND—THE PROGRESS OF PACKING WESTWARD—STATE NOMINATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 16, 1870.—Perhaps the most important interest in this State at the present time is the Texan cattle trade. For years past Texas has sought every market in the world for her surplus cattle. Thousands are driven annually to California, Colorado, and the Northern States, and now that an outlet is found in Kansas, it is estimated that over half a million beeves are driven in one year into this State alone. The number of stock raised in Texas is almost incredible. Some stock-raisers in Western Texas own as many as 20,000 head. The labor of marking and branding seems to be the sole expense they entail upon their owners. When we consider that Texas is larger than Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa put together, and is almost one boundless prairie, covered the year round with the most luxuriant grass, and that its soil is as productive as the Mississippi bottom, some conception may be formed of its capacity to produce beef cattle.

To attract this profitable business is the object of several rival cities in this State. Abeline, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has been established as a centre of the Texan cattle trade, and extensive stock-yards are built there for the sale and shipping of cattle. At this time there are 50,000 head pasturing on the vast ranges which surround this great cattle emporium. Thither resort buyers from all the Eastern markets, and sixty car loads per diem are shipped over the Kansas Pacific Railroad. In addition to Abeline, various growing towns above this line, Brookville, Salina, Solomon City, are also doing a considerable share of the same kind of business. On the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which runs southward from Junction City, Council Grove has grown to be an extensive shipping point.

But since the extension of the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad to the border of the Indian Territory at Baxter Springs, a dangerous rival to overcome in the cattle trade has sprung up. Only four months have elapsed since the whistle of the locomotive first sounded in that border settlement, and already an amount of business has concentrated there which speaks well for its future prospects. Up to September 1st 15,000 head had been shipped to Kansas City, and there are now at least 30,000 beeves grazing on the Indian lands, or within a radius of twenty miles. A company has been organized for shipping purposes, and extensive stock yards are being built for the prosecution of the business.

A lively interest is felt by the citizens of Leavenworth in this rapidly extending business, and an effort will shortly be made to have a share in its profits. Work is being actively prosecuted on the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, and a large force of workmen are engaged laying the substructure of the Kansas and Missouri bridge. On the completion of these important works, a more direct communication with Chicago and the Eastern lines of traffic will be opened from this city than any possessed by Kansas City; and then a branch line extending from Leavenworth to Omaha, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad, a distance of thirty miles, will give this city direct access to Baxter Springs, and thus open up a branch of business the future of which defies all calculation.

An interesting fact in connection with the cattle trade is the continued progress westward of the packing business. Twenty years ago, when New York, Ohio, Kentucky, and other Central States raised the bulk of the cattle consumed in this country, the principal packing points were Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville, and some other cities on the Ohio river. But on the building of the Illinois Central Railroad an immense tide of population flowed into that State, and the vast prairies of Illinois in a few years pastured numerous herds of beeves, thousands of which were annually driven to Chicago for slaughter. But recent tables show that the packing industry has suffered a fearful decline in that city, the number of beeves packed in Chicago in the fall of 1864 reaching to 92,459, while the number packed last fall had fallen to 11,963 head. This large decrease is to be attributed to the establishment of large packing-houses in Kansas, as the tendency of this business is to follow closely upon the source of supply. In Leavenworth we have four considerable packing establishments, one of which, owned by Ryan & Whitaker, from Cincinnati, have a slaughter-house and stock-yards adjoining the track of the Missouri River Railroad, which are as complete in their appointments for the various processes of slaughtering, cutting, packing, and rendering as any similar establishment in the country. Another packing firm, D. Kinnear & Co., also do an extensive business, and have commenced their fall work of hog slaughtering and packing already. I am not able to give your readers the figures of the pork packing done in this city; but, notwithstanding that the business is in its infancy, it has already attained astonishing proportions. The demand for cut meats pressing upon us from the mining region in Colorado and the rural districts surrounding keeps constantly in advance of the supply. The theory advanced by a number of writers that corn raising in Kansas can never be profitable, as the State is too remote from an Eastern market, would seem to be disproved by facts. Our farmers are devoting considerable attention to hog raising, and a number show commendable enterprise in procuring and breeding from the choicest kinds. With the Government purchasing supplies for its numerous military posts, and the tens of thousands of fresh comers to be fed for at least a year, and orders coming in from river towns and remote settlements hundreds of miles away, it is easy to see that this interest will admit of indefinite expansion, and that the farmer can do better than give away two bushels of his grain to get the third bushel to market.

REZONVILLE.

Detailed Account—The Storming of St. Privat—A Staff Officer's Sketch.

The Berlin (Aug. 30) Correspondence of the London *Times* writes as follows:—

To fill up the outline of the battle of Rezonville, I transmit some detailed accounts we have received from the front. As they will speak for themselves, I refrain from adding so much as a word of comment. The first of the subjoined letters refers to the part of the 4th Brigade of the Guards, consisting of the infantry regiments "Emperor Francis" and "Queen Augusta," took in the battle. The writer is a staff officer, and the portion of his graphic sketch I am going to lay before your readers describes the storming of St. Privat, on the right flank of the French:—"St. Privat is a village on a steep and lofty cliff, which commands the ground for many miles around. The village has many stone buildings of considerable height, which offer the most valuable facilities for defensive purposes. Both its position and its houses had been turned to excellent account by the enemy. On this towering height the French felt the more secure, as the ground all around is perfectly bare. Having so stationed themselves that the attacking party would be unavoidably exposed to the full effect of their guns as soon as it could be descried in the distance, they thought they had done enough, and might confidently await coming events. Our artillery, consisting of at first nine, and afterwards eleven batteries, under the command of General Prince Hohenlohe, began the attack. Towards four o'clock—that is, after an incessant cannonade of three hours, the enemy's guns were silenced by our batteries, when the infantry were ordered to advance. It was essential to come to close quarters before dark, because the enemy might otherwise have effected his retreat without any very serious losses, and forced another battle upon us the day after. At 5 o'clock our brigade, which formed the first line of the assaulting party, left the ravine in which it had sought shelter so long, and marched against St. Privat. No sooner did the enemy notice our march than he opened fire upon us. It was the most destructive quick fire you can imagine. After a few minutes we had numbers of our comrades lying on the ground, and the nearer we proceeded the greater became our losses. Nor had we the satisfaction of retaliating upon our adversaries. Stationed as they were behind houses and walls, or crouching in ditches, they were perfectly invisible to us and could not have been fired at even if we had had time to reciprocate their compliments. The 1st and 2d Brigades on our left fared no better. All the generals and staff officers were on horseback in front of the attacking party, and after a short time were either shot or had their horses killed under them. The enemy's fire was like a hail-storm of lead, extending over a distance of at least 1500 paces in front of the hills. The noise it made perfectly drowned our commands, and the smoke rendered it impossible for our men to handle their weapons with anything like a chance of success. Yet the Guards never hesitated for a moment. On they went, strewing the ground with their dead and wounded, determined to conquer or to succumb. Long before we had reached the enemy our losses attained such tremendous proportions that the Prince of Wurtemberg, the commander of the Guards, gave orders to halt until the Saxons had made some impression on the right wing of the hostile position. This and another engagement of our artillery, who were again sent to the front and resumed operations against the solid masonry of the village, delayed our progress for some time. At last the village began to burn, and we had some hopes of being able to penetrate through the shower of missiles which were still falling as fast and thick as ever. At 6½ we resumed the charge. The enemy, though his flank had been turned by this time by the Saxons, still fought with desperate valor, and defended every single house in the place. Within fifteen minutes we dislodged him entirely, when his ranks suddenly broke, and the whole mass, which had made so long and obstinate a resistance, all at once fled in confusion towards Metz. But the cost of victory this time damped our joy in it. Nearly all the officers in our brigade were either dead or wounded. The rank and file had likewise supplied a frightful quota of casualties. Every one of us lamented the death of a relation, a friend, or an acquaintance. We had certainly succeeded in intercepting the enemy on his march to the capital, but we had done so at almost too great a sacrifice. We passed the night on the battle-field, a good many of us sleeping in the tents which the enemy had left behind him when taking to a precipitate flight. Wonderful luxuries and comforts we discovered in the tents of the French officers. Beds and chairs and rockers and curtains and carpets adorned the temporary abodes of these refined gentlemen. Even perfumery belonged to their indispensables, and there was certainly no want of looking-glasses. What a contrast to us, who sleep on the bare ground, our generals lying down with the rest, whenever we cannot find shelter in a village! When we looked at the French tents and the numerous *impedimenta* contained in them, we quite understood why the French cannot march so rapidly as we do. But, to give them their due, they fought well while under cover. As long as they kept behind walls their conduct *etait tout ce qui peut etre desire.* As to assuming the offensive and coming to close quarters, they never thought of it. They are brave soldiers, and slaughtered us in the most terrific manner; yet there is no denying that they have lost the *elan* that formerly distinguished them, and place greater confidence in a ditch and a long-range gun than in anything else. The day after the battle was a most melancholy one. We spent it in burying the dead, and while we were heaping corpses upon corpses our bands played the old beautiful chorale, "Jesus meine Zuversicht." As we stood around the pits we had dug in the ground, and looked at the dead lying at our feet in silent rows, there were few among us who did not feel the tears coursing down their cheeks. No one that sits quietly at home and reads the reports from the battle-fields in the papers can have the faintest idea of what the horrors of war really are. Life and limb, treasure and property, alike melt away in the furnace of battle. Eternal disgrace to the infamous wretches who have conjured up all this misery! Towards 9 o'clock our friends the Saxons passed the improvised cemetery. Cheerful and good-natured as ever, they marched to a spirited tune that broke strangely upon our ears, but they had awakened the musical propensities of some of our men, and hymns and national anthems filled the rest of the evening."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

THE GARDE MOBILE AT VITRY.

The *Journal de la Marne* of August 30 says:—"Very sad news has been received respecting the Gardes Mobiles at Vitry. It appears that at first it had been intended to defend Vitry, but when the Prussians were approaching it was determined to send off to Chateau Thierry the battalion of Gardes Mobiles which had been formed from the young men of the arrondissements of Vitry and Ste. Menehould. At the same time the guns on the ramparts were spiked and cast into the fosse. The Prussians, always kept well acquainted by their spies of what is going on among us, obtained a hint of this, and suddenly made their appearance before the town. Instead of remaining united and compact, the battalion of Gardes Mobiles dispersed. One portion, of which we have not hitherto received any precise intelligence, appeared disposed to follow the road originally prescribed for them, but another portion, of which the men came from the Ste. Menehould, attempted to return to their arrondissement. On their way thither they were attacked by a body of Prussian troops. The Mobiles threw themselves into the woods to escape from the onslaught of the cavalry, some of whom they killed, but the enemy's infantry drove them out, and they were again attacked by the cavalry. A frightful scene ensued. Crushed by numbers, short of ammunition, and little accustomed to the use of arms, the Mobiles offered to become prisoners. The Prussians, however, refused to recognize them as soldiers, and continued to massacre them. Already some fifty had been killed and wounded, when some persons succeeded in proving to the Prussian commander, by the written order of route, that the men he was attacking were really soldiers. The surrender was then accepted, and the wounded were removed to Ste. Menehould."

SCENES IN PARIS.

A Paris correspondent says drilling goes on constantly. At the Tuileries to-day I witnessed a large body of the youngsters being put through their exercises. The instructors gave their commands in the most considerate and even polite tone of voice, while the men in the ranks begged each other's pardon for any casual awkwardness in a style somewhat different from the fashion in which Sergeant Kite and his pupil, or Private Jones and Private Smith respectively act upon an English parade ground.

A whole regiment that seems to have had a long march of it sits down to rest on the flags of the Rue Vivienne. They are gazed upon with admiring interest from the windows and balconies, while several persons stoop down to shake hands and fraternize with them. In the Place Vendome, the soldier-loungers again swarm as thickly as bees. Toys are prepared for children to suit the times. I have seen Germans made to be knocked down with a stick, and a representation of a fort stormed and carried by Zouaves, who could be moved to the attack with a handle, the machinery simultaneously causing the Prussians to fall back and disappear before the victorious Frenchmen. A hoarse rattling inside was meant, I suppose, to imitate the roar of artillery. The print shops, of course, are gay with pictorial successes of France over Germany. I never saw any one buying a caricature either comic or serious of the occasion. People stare at them and pass on. Business in the music shops is equally dull. We are not in the humor for singing just now. Business everywhere is almost at a standstill. The gun shops find innumerable admirers, and I should think a fair supply of customers. Revolvers are largely purchased, and I wonder we do not hear of accidents. The better class of restaurants are comparatively deserted.

AT STE. MARIE AUX CHENES.

A correspondent at St. Marie aux Chenes gives the following graphic account of scenes recently witnessed at that place. "Almost every house in this village is a hospital, and walls, doors, and windows are pierced with shot. Prussians and French lie side by side, and almost at the moment I was offering a cigar at one bedside the soul of its occupant departed. In the gardens stiff and ghastly bodies lie waiting for sepulture, and their nationality could only be guessed by the great coat thrown over them. After about an hour and a half we moved on to St. Privat, the spot where the most violent struggle occurred. The church and houses are nearly all destroyed.

"Picture to yourself a vast plain, terminating towards the horizon in verdant woods and luxuriant and undulating pasture. In the midst, a heap of blackened ruins, a farm hut, the insignificance of which has saved it from total destruction. Gardens trodden down, trees torn with shot, all around turstling graves, rudely-constructed crosses, remains of bivouacs, dead horses, broken tumbrils, arms, shakoes, uniforms, ammunition barrels, in front of crumbling walls which a few days since enclosed contented homes, sitting on bare stones in mute agony of deep despair poor women, to whom nothing is left but the memory of a past. May God save England from such a scene as this! Here, in company with Mr. Herbert, I visited all the wounded, and to every one I gave a cigar and a lump of chocolate. This last was greatly appreciated, and the gratitude of the recipients afforded me some of the happiest moments I have ever experienced. In one place were lying crowded together a number of men, not one of whom but had lost an arm or a leg, in many cases both. I must protest to you, and I shall not cease to do it as long as I remain near the theatre of war, that the statement which is every day made to the effect that personal assistance is not required is false; and I will treat in the same manner the statement that the French wounded are treated with the same consideration as the Prussians."

THE EMPEROR'S "FIXED IDEAS."

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, commenting on the Emperor Napoleon's propensity for "fixed ideas," which lead him into fatal mistakes, says:—

"In the Mexican expedition he was influenced not only by the known desire of playing a part as head of the Latin race on the other side of the Atlantic, and at the same time of weakening the United States, but by another notion. In the obstinate belief that in one way or another he should become master of Belgium, he wished the childless Maximilian to adopt the Belgian royal family, which, strange as it sounds, was to be transported to Mexico. That the Belgian railway affair, subsequently, was more serious than many people at the time believed the recent official revelations of Prussia have shown. It is certainly known, moreover, that while that dispute was pending at the beginning of last year there was serious talk in French official circles of the occupation of Belgium. The War Minister, Marshal Niel, even repaired to Maubeuge in order to inspect the Belgian frontier. The thing was then abandoned, or rather postponed, partly because England and Prussia were distrusted, partly because France was still less ready for war than a few months ago. Rouher and Niel were not quite so lighthearted as the Parliamentary Ministry of the 2d of January. All this comes from a good source, and it should be pondered, especially at Brussels. The Belgian press should at length learn to understand that Belgium's neutrality is infinitely better insured by a strong Germany than by paper treaties."

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES
AT
Gold Prices,

EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH PLATES ONLY.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINEN CAMBRICS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL
For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.
Call and see certificates.
C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.
A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.
ESTATE OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.

The assignees propose to sell at the same time and place:—

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres and 124 perches.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.

A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.

One of them bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February.

The principal of which debt is $500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, held by Henry Winsor, Wistar Morris, and E. C. Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1883, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of June and December; on this there is due for principal $300,000, with interest from December 1, 1869.

But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed, excluding any personal liability for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist and are liens.

About 405,600 bushels of charcoal, about 1000 tons of iron ore, about 2000 tons of cinder, about 31,000 cords of wood cut for coaling, a quantity of limestone, together with a large quantity of material in various stages of manufacture.

Also one hundred and two (102) mules and nineteen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.

Also, 1,942,654 lbs. steel ingots.
41 tons warm blast scrap iron.
17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed.
244,614 lbs. round and square iron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.
6 1935-2240 tons steel rails.
10 1351-2240 " " ends.
105 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 66,772 lbs., hammered.
597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 383,786 lbs., not hammered.
5 tons castings.
4 tons scrap.

Also, an assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, in store at Forge Works, in Derry township, Mifflin county, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.

The whole of the above described personal property will be offered in one parcel, and if a sufficient price, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be decided upon.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchasers of the real estate will be required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1000) Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in 30 days, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees.

The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at the time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, $1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, what will be the probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be required by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due for wood leave, for the wood cut and bought by them, amounting to about $2000.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES McCREA,
Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
6 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 16 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 mwfs

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
8 13 6it W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND KINDLING WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., September 28, 1870, from responsible parties, to keep on hand and deliver as required at the various offices and officers' quarters in this city and at Fort Whipple, Va., three hundred and twenty-two (322) cords of Kindling Wood and nine hundred and ninety-five (995) tons of merchantable White Ash or other anthracite coal of size as may be called for, free from slate and dust or dirt, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, as follows:—

At Fort Whipple, Va., about 40,000 pounds.

To be delivered on orders at various points in this city about 2,188,860 pounds.

Separate proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire amount at the Government Corral, corner of Nineteenth and N streets.

Guarantees signed by two responsible sureties for a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of each bid will be required of each bidder that he will, if successful, execute a contract in accordance with the requirements herein set forth, within six days after the award is made.

The fuel will be inspected, weighed, and measured by an inspector as provided by recent act of Congress, and payment will be made monthly for quantity received, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are provided for the purpose, on the certificate of the inspector and receipt of parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of wood contracted for, it will be purchased in open market and difference in cost charged to him.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, plainly marked "Proposals for Fuel." Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

WILLIAM MYERS,
9 13 6t Bvt. Brig.-General U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—OFFICE OF A. C. S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL, September 15th, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 M., October 15th, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st of November, 1870.

Upon the acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the interest of the Government to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE,
9 15 6t 1st Lt. Ord., A. C. S.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-all inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 687 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $600,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-

STRASBURG.

THE STORY OF THE SIEGE—A PICTURESQUE NARRATIVE BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

Berthold Auerbach, who has been summoned to the headquarters of the Grand Duke of Baden, has commenced a series of letters on the siege of Strasburg. The most recent abound in picturesque incidents and narrative:—

AUGUST 21.—No Sunday bells rang out in all Alsace to-day; not the less do the villagers stream out from every hamlet towards the churches. The peasants are astonished to see at church so many of our soldiers, and of higher and lower officers, all attending without orders. Wonderful coincidence, the Gospel lesson, tenth Sunday after Trinity, was Luke, 19th chapter and 41st verse:—"And when He was come near, He beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace, but now they are hid from thine eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knowest not the time of the visitation." Is it not strange that upon this day this text should fall? for on this week will events move forward, perhaps even the destinies be decided by Strasburg, the city stolen by the French. And within it stands a hallowed relic of German architecture and German piety. Evil reports fly about. It is said that Commandant Ulrich has declared that when Strasburg can no longer be defended from the German forces, he will blow up the Cathedral and lay the crime upon the Germans. That would be a sad prospect. The inclosing in of which the Gospel speaks falls not. By Lampertheim stand 2300 peasant wagons. Round about in all the villages and on the roads cannon of every calibre up to the heaviest siege advance, with abundant ammunition. An exchange of despatches hurries to and fro. Our pulses beat quicker; we have plunged into the whirl of an historic drama. The arrogant Governor of Strasburg Citadel must no longer feel secure, at least he is throwing out ballast. This morning 100 German soldiers, who had served in the Foreign Legion, were thrust out, ten at a time, at all the doors, with the threat that if they turned round they should be immediately shot down. The poor wretches stood between two fires. Some of them wore French uniforms, and were naturally regarded by our troops as Frenchmen. As they neared our outposts, who knows how many would get fired upon? I saw two of them brought in. They were born Pomeranians, and fell into the hands of their own landsfolk. The expulsion of these people may be regarded as a symptom that discipline inside the fortress is in a very precarious condition. And yet it is said the commandant, simply because the French arms have suffered defeat in the open field, now declares that they will vindicate their honor in the fortress. But after what fashion? By the sacrifice of a beautiful city and of thousands of its inmates. Is that to be called a vindication of honor? How much effort is made on our side to show forbearance is evinced in the renewal of strict orders to spare even in the minutest detail the property of the Alsatians.

PARLEYS.

AUG. 22.—At 10 o'clock this morning some commotion is visible on the roads, and in the houses at the end of the hamlet of Mundolsheim, where one looks out upon the Black Forest range, among the higher and lower officers, the surgeons, nursing staff, etc., and to and fro one sees in rapid movement the little wiry, Iron-firm figure of our commander, General von Werder. A spare, close-shaved, ruddy presence, with blonde moustache and sparkling eyes, he moves hither and thither, issuing commands, receiving reports. * * * Two horsemen gallop up, one, a burly, powerful figure, holds a white flag; a trumpet is slung round him. He remains on horseback. The other, young, agile, sinewy, swings nimbly down from the saddle, and hands over a despatch. It is our cartel bearer, with a trumpeter, who has just returned from the fortress. The group fall back. General Werder and Colonel Leszinsky read the despatch apart. Werder from time to time gives short, decisive nods. What does the despatch contain? Those who know are not allowed to divulge. One thing is good. Commandant Ulrich writes French and German equally well; his despatches are long, ours are brief. The groups disperse and reform. The Grand Duke of Baden gallops up with his adjutants; the genuinely-hearty and intelligent goodness of soul which speaks out from the features of the man has acquired already during the campaign a heightened expression. It requires all the unselfish openness of character of this Prince to maintain so freely and frankly the position he has here chosen out. Without any independent command, he is the embodiment in many ways of the central, cohesive forces of this Baden division, who, though a less brilliant task be assigned to them, have one exacting the utmost skill, courage, and endurance. The Grand Duke is greeted with fitting honors. All the other officers betake themselves to the residence of the commandant. It is quiet in the street. Soon a sympathetic group forms itself round a young man with careworn visage. He is another Strasburg exile named Schiel, born in Zurich, and has been for two years clerk in the house of Stahling & Co. While passing through the streets with a Prussian friend, he was overheard speaking German, was instantly arrested, and with four others was thrust into a small cell in the Maison Civile, the so-called New Tower. Here was a wooden sloping bench, on which one man could lie, two could lean against it, the fourth had to walk up and down. Later, they were taken, with fifty others, to a prison. * * * Among them were many brewers' men from Bavaria, torn from their wagons and carried to jail; they were in their shirt-sleeves and leather aprons. The Lausanne Missionary Society had sent to that of Strasburg four men as aids. No sooner were they arrived than the cry arose, "They are spies." They were arrested and imprisoned. In vain the society reclaimed them. They were sent off to Kehl, under an oath to reveal nothing. * * *

ACTION, NOT WORDS.

AUG. 23—Evening.—It is decided. Enough of *pourparlers*. Our patience is worn out. To-night the bombardment opens, at first from the artillery at Kehl. Commandant Ulrich, who requires us to display every species of humanity while he exhibits none himself, requested yesterday that he might send the women and children out of the city. Apart from the impossibility of our undertaking this, there is the quartering them or conducting them away, for neither of which we have the means. Many other inconveniences are obvious, and besides this is war; and we cannot relieve the commandant of the difficulties which should force him to a surrender. Want and hunger, the tears and lamentings of women and children are indeed heartrending—at least for an army of citizens such as the German army is; for how many thousands of them have left wife and child to stand before the bullets of the foe? But within the fortress the misery of the innocent, may be, will at length constrain the commandant, who vapors about his military honor, to desist staking human life upon his gambler's game of glory. The game is lost; no further stroke of hazard will avail. * * * The commandant further required of us to forward for him a letter to his wife in Paris. This was courteously acceded to. This afternoon at Mundolsheim it was strangely quiet. It was like the deep inhaling of one's breath before a mighty cry of alarm was pealed forth. As I returned to Lampertheim troops of Bavarians met me in blue blouses, with axes and shovels, who must work to-night in the trenches. The willows along the road, and far into the thickets, are cut down to make gabions for the trenches. Troops of artillery follow them, fine, sturdy fellows, full of courage which knows no bounds. At midnight the fire opens. I go to the heights of Mundolsheim, which command Strasburg and all the landscape round, to witness the scene.

KNOCKING AT THE GATE.

AUGUST 24—Early morning.—The agitation of heart we feel at this moment I cannot describe. The story of the Judgment of Solomon is repeated. What is Strasburg to the French? It is no bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh; therefore, rather than the other one should have it let it perish. We, however, feel Alsace very near to us, and Strasburg has a sound we cherish deep down in our hearts. We would save the life of the fair and, spite of all, the German city, not destroy it, and yet must we aim at it our deadly shattering cannon balls. In this frame of mind, in good companionship, I passed the foreposts. The heavens were obscured with clouds. In a side road, artillerymen with low voices were practising the service of the guns. Higher up, we mount between the vineyards; on the horizon flashes are seen, leaping forth in quick succession, like summer lightning; the wind blows from us, and yet we continually hear the dull, deep sound of the cannonade. There goes a mighty knock for admission. In Strasburg many lights were kindled, but in no long time extinguished. Beneath us, at the foot of the hill on the roadway, the movement of carts and horses went on uninterruptedly. It was like the strange rush of a torrent, and between whiles one heard the frequent cry of the wagoners, and the call of commands. From Strasburg a flash, a report made frequent reply, but of no observable accuracy. Silently we turn back to our quarters. In the hollow of the road a heavy gun had struck against a boundary stone, and stood fast. Mysterious figures stand in the dark night beside the sun, and heave away under the cry "steady." A troop of Uhlans come out of the village. A ponderous mortar-gun is set afloat, and proceeds crashing, crackling, shaking the foundations of the causeway. Another gun follows. The soldiers, who have thrown their grey jackets over their uniforms and have a weird spectral aspect, ride away from the remounting of the cannon, nimbly leaping on their guns and ammunition as they proceed along exultingly. So through the night do our fellow-citizens join in the service of the Fatherland. * * * In the village a lantern is hung out at every house to light the soldiers on their way.

BEFORE STRASBURG.

AUG. 25—Before Strasburg, morning.—Strasburg burns! In this word are crowded all the horrors, terrors, anguish of heart we experienced in the past night. My eyes yet smart from the fire flashes, my hand trembles still. So was it to be! Again there is a night of St. Bartholomew—for such was the one just passed—with detestation to be graven in history, but not through fault of ours. On those who must needs deck their heads with glory, on their heads alone lies the blame. The worst injury an enemy can inflict upon a man, upon a people, is to force them to acts from which they recoil with aversion. We are in the position of a man who declines a duel and yet is compelled to shoot down his adversary. Unhappily it must be done. But yesterday we made offers to the commandant of Strasburg to come out or send a trusty officer, to convince himself that resistance was in vain, and that we could only with the utmost pain bring ourselves to fire even a part of Strasburg. He replied, an inspection of our position would be construed as a first probability of his surrendering the fortress. He had, however, resolved to defend it to the last man and the last cartridge. It was said yesterday that the broad pillars of smoke testified that Kehl was again set on fire by the French. We kept quiet until the break of evening. The columns of flame in Kehl flared up wide, mounting heavenward, and incessantly were fire-balls hurled thither from the citadel. Now began on our side the fire—flash for flash, blow for blow, they were returned with interest. There, the citadel blazes up; the fast falling night revealed every fire-flame. Bombs soared aloft and descended. Now the city was on fire north from the cathedral. It must have fallen on inflammable material, for instantly the flames shot heavenward. From this point who can paint the scene? Here and there it blazed up; we saw four, five conflagrations; two united, and presented a vast roaring furnace. The wind blew from the west, and fanned the flames they darted up forked tongues of fire. A spectator cried out "See there how the cathedral towers aloft above the clouds of smoke, how venerable, as if mutely threatening and reproving the men who hurl reckless flames against each other." "If the cathedral does but remain unharmed," was the cry that ran from mouth to mouth, and meanwhile feelings of deep compassion were expressed for those within the city. In spirit we are transported among those now wailing in vaulted cellars, as they heard the thunder of the guns, ignorant where the fires were raging, perhaps even their own homes. And in the streets the fires must be left to rage unchecked. Who could strive to quench them while each minute further discharges are falling? How many cry out to their own dear ones, seek them, and are like beings bewildered in their own homes. What shrieking, what misery! If one could but compress together the heart-throbs of the people, far louder, quicker, mightier must be the stroke than the deep roar of the guns, which, incessantly discharged, lit up the gloom, here—there—till the eye could no longer follow. Midnight had set in before we decided to go home. We could see each other as in full moonlight. The fields, the vineyards, were lit up; the church of Mundolsheim, with its white grave-stones; suddenly the light grows still brighter. Now that we had not seen the flames for a time, they appeared broader, stronger, more voracious. It was difficult to tear oneself away from the fearfully grand spectacle, and yet it must be. The villagers we met professed to know which part of the city would be saved from the flames. We strove to believe their assurances that the precincts of the cathedral, above all itself, would remain uninjured. And yet for a moment it seemed to us that the cathedral terrace, which had been the observatory of the enemy, was on fire. It was, however, an illusion. The flames illumined our homeward way. The sky was overspread with light clouds of a blood red. The fire must have been visible beyond the Rhine, far back into the Black Forest.

LEMMA BARKELOO.

Tribute by the St. Louis Bar to a Deceased Lady Lawyer—Woman's Rights in the West.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 15th instant says:—

The untimely death of Miss Lemma Barkeloo, a young lady who had recently been admitted to the Bar, has already been announced. The members of the Bar met yesterday morning in the Probate Court room to pay a tribute of respect to the deceased. Hon. Albert Todd was elected President. On taking the chair, Mr. Todd said:—

Brothers:—We have come together on an occasion of profound sadness. In the death of Miss Barkeloo the bar of St. Louis loses a member who was the first of her sex who had received license to practice in the highest courts of the State. The fact is worthy of our attention; for in the variety of occupations open to women, she chose our profession, which is regarded as the most difficult. She was the first woman to undertake this herculean task; yet she was entirely free from those impulses which of late have led many of her sex into the arena monopolized heretofore by men, and which we call the advocates of woman's rights. She was in the first bloom of womanhood, in excellent health; no one who saw her fine presence and open countenance could say she entered upon the profession from moroseness or disappointment. She went into it as free from any such suspicion as any person I ever heard of. I thought it most remarkable; I thought it an experiment that was worth trying. She was superior to Joan d'Arc. Look at the qualities of this young woman for winning success. It was my privilege to fill the chair of a law professor of Washington University, and she was a member of the law class. I saw she had the talent to win success. She was modest and had equanimity, and true moral courage. She was courageous in attempting difficult tasks, and had the power of attracting others to her. She was of a kindly disposition, and made herself pleasant and agreeable to others. At the close of the last session of the law school, she called at my office to consult me about opening an office here. She said her parents lived in Brooklyn, New York. I advised her to open her office at home, where she would have the support of her friends. She said she had thought of that, but had courage to open an office anywhere if there seemed a chance of success. I told her I considered her prospects as good here as elsewhere, that the Western people were generous and liberal in their sentiments, and she would be better sustained here than in the East. She was earnest and hopeful, studious and painstaking. The time will come when the bar of this city will erect a monument to her, with a broken column, typical of her genius.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. Woods and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, First. That in the death of Miss Lemma Barkeloo we deplore the loss of the first of her sex ever admitted to the bar of Missouri.

Second. That in her erudition, industry, and enterprise we have to regret the loss of one who, in the morning of her career, bade fair to reflect credit upon our profession and a new honor upon her sex.

Third. That our sympathy and condolence be extended to the relations of the deceased.

Mr. Woods, a classmate of the deceased, paid a tribute to her memory.

Major Eaton, in whose office she studied and practised, spoke of her as a well-read lawyer, an untiring student, and an agreeable and amiable friend. She was earnest, quiet, and retiring in her studies, and being gifted with a fine intellect and a good judgment, gave promise of great attainments. He had never known a student more assiduous in his studies; she wanted to become mistress of her profession. Hers had been an experiment, and if any woman could have succeeded Miss Lemma Barkeloo was that woman. Her death is a calamity not to her friends alone, but to all who are making an effort for the enlargement of woman's sphere.

Mr. Eaton said also that the deceased seemed to have a premonition of her death, for though in splendid health she had given to one of her intimate friends her parents' address, and soon after, when taken sick, she said she felt it was her first and her last illness.

The Chair appointed Mr. Alexander Martin to present the resolutions of the meeting to the Supreme Court, Mr. N. M. Woods to the Circuit Court, and W. H. H. Russell to the Criminal Court, after which the meeting adjourned.

The remains of the deceased were taken to Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, accompanied by her mother, who had come on to attend her during her illness.

FINANCIAL.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for the security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished, and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
s6 PHILADELPHIA

HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

PATENTS.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1870.

On the petition of SAMUEL G. LEWIS, Executor of LEA PUSEY, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Lea Pusey on the 22d day of December, 1856, for an improvement in "Arrangement of Railroad Platform Scales."

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 22d day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 2d day of December next, and that said petition be heard on the 7th day of December next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
9 19 m8w Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S.

No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chestnut.

FINANCIAL.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 9 1 1m*

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [7 13m

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

S 26½ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 2 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 3

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 21 PHILADELPHIA.

203 203

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—
10 shares Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
8 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
$5000 first mortgage Freedom Iron and Steel Co.
$9000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated 7s.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
13 shares Central Transportation Co.
50 shares Commercial National Bank.
567 shares West Hickory Mining Association.
15 shares American Dredging Co.
Lots Nos. 227 and 228, Section D, Glenwood Cemetery.
$3000 Connecting Railroad Coupon Bonds.
$2000 Delaware Division Canal 6s.
$17,500 Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Bonds.
Genteel three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1306 Ogden street.
Catalogues now ready. 9 12 2t

Sale on the premises, No. 732 N. Nineteenth street.
RESIDENCE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,
September 21, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture.
The furniture was made to order by Herman Suckow, New York, and is equal to new.
May be examined, with catalogues, one day previous to the sale.
MODERN RESIDENCE.
Previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the modern three-story brick residence, with three-story back building; lot 16 by 100 feet.
Particulars in catalogues, now ready. 9 12 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1625 Race street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, BROCATELLE PARLOR FURNITURE, Rosewood Piano Forte, Velvet and Other Carpets, French Plate Mantel Mirrors, Plated Ware, China, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1625 Race street, will be sold, the entire Furniture of a family declining housekeeping. Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on and after Monday, 19th.
The Furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 9 12 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 17 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 15 4t

Special Sale on the Premises, No. 231 Hancock street, above Norris,
On Wednesday Afternoon,
September 21, at 3 o'clock precisely, embracing
8 looms.
1 warp mill.
1 rolling machine.
176 pounds yarn. 9 19 2t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning, [9 16
September 22, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

Sale on the Premises, No. 1215 Green street.
SUPERIOR MODERN RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE,
On Tuesday Morning,
September 20, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold that very superior and well-built three-story brick residence, with attics and three-story brick back buildings and lot of ground, 17 feet front and 81 feet deep situate on the north side of Green street, west of Twelfth street, No. 1215. The residence is in excellent order, and has every modern improvement and convenience. Full description in handbills now ready at the auction rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
Immediately after the sale of the residence, the superior household furniture, suit of walnut and hair-cloth parlor furniture, elegant rosewood piano-forte, made by Albrecht, Reikes & Schmidt; fine English Brussels and other carpets, china and glassware, sideboard, fine oil paintings and engravings, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 9 9t

TRADE SALE OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, AND OTHER GOODS.
On Thursday and Friday,
September 22 and 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Trade Salesrooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of hardware and cutlery, including heavy and shelf hardware, fine grades of table and pocket cutlery, Wade & Butcher cutlery, ivory and other table cutlery, plated ware, tea trays, shovels, tacks, Britannia ware, and other goods suited to this trade.
Catalogues ready day previous to sale. 9 9 6t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 5

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH P. ENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.
AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.
St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.
Cash advanced on Consignments.
Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.
We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo.
G. A. ENO,
No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
S 12fmw2m General Agent.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY
GEORGE W. ANDERSON, H. C. STUCKY,
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1836)
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition wherever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 23 6m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

CARL GAERTNER'S National Conservatory Orchestra will give four grand concerts at the Academy of Music during the present season, and also ten soirees of classical chamber music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music, at the southeast corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. Mr. Gaertner has gathered about him a combination which represents some of the best musical talent in Philadelphia, and the entertainments he announces will undoubtedly be of a very enjoyable character. The orchestra will also be at the service of the public for concerts, operatic and dramatic performances, commencements, etc. The subscription list for the concerts and soirees is now open at the music stores.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will commence the third and last week of his engagement this evening by appearing as "Spartacus" in Dr. Bird's tragedy of *The Gladiator*. To-morrow evening *King Lear* will be performed; on Wednesday, *Macbeth;* on Thursday, *Jack Cade;* and on Friday, *Hamlet*.

On Saturday Mr. James Taylor will have his first benefit, and on Monday next Miss Lucille Western will appear in *East Lynne*.

AT THE ARCH Victorien Sardou's drama of *Fernande* will be performed for the last times this week.

On Saturday *Camille* will be given, and on Monday next Lester Wallack's comedy of *Central Park; or, The House with Two Doors* will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard combination, consisting of William Horace Lingard, Alice Dunning Lingard, Miss Dickey Lingard, Mr. George C. Boniface, Mr. F. C. Morrison, Mr. B. Dunning, and other artists will appear this evening and during the week in an attractive entertainment, which will combine comedy, farce, protean sketches, and other interesting features.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the strongest dramatic combination that has been seen in this city for many years will commence a series of six performances this evening, with Shakespeare's great historical tragedy of *Julius Cæsar*. The names of the artists who will represent the leading characters will give the public assurance of a performance of the very highest class. Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear as "Brutus," Mr. Frank Mayo as "Cassius," Mr. F. C. Bangs as "Mark Antony," Mr. Mark Smith as "Casca," Mr. Charles P. Morton as "Julias Cæsar," Mr. A. H. Davenport as "Octavius Cæsar," Madame Ponisi as "Portia," and Miss Josie Orton as "Calphurnia." The lovers of dramatic art will have something to regret if they miss seeing this entertainment.

To-morrow evening *London Assurance* will be represented, with Miss Josie Orton as "Lady Gay Spanker," and the other characters by competent artists. For Wednesday *Hamlet* is announced.

Notwithstanding the great attractions the prices have been fixed at popular figures, which will enable all to attend who may desire to do so.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new bill of attractions is announced for the present week, which will include the following entertaining features:—A burlesque on *Fernande; Pat, the Fenian Hero; The Beautiful Walker; The Sausage Machine;* and *The Storming of Sedan*.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of novelties are announced for this evening, among which the most prominent are *Scenes in an Intelligence Office, Darling Mignonette, Sounds from Fatherland,* and *The Other Fellow*.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBERY ON THE FRANKFORD ROAD—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEVES.—On Sunday afternoon the house of Mr. J. C. Callahan, No. 2031 Frankford road, was broken into, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed. The deed was done by three boys, one of whom had formerly been in Mr. Callahan's employ. An entrance was effected by prying off a cellar door. The young thieves ascended to the parlor, and commenced a search for valuables. Secreted between the cabinet organ and the floor they found a roll of notes amounting to $332. On the return of the family the loss was discovered, and Detective Miller, who resides in the neighborhood, was notified. In one hour afterwards the officer not only ascertained who were the thieves, but also captured them and their plunder. They had spent but fifty cents. The balance was recovered in a cellar in Memphis street, into which the lads had thrown it. The prisoners are named John McLaughlin, James Murphy, and Patrick Cahill. They will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

FIGHT AT A LIVERY STABLE—A CROSS ACTION.—Yesterday John Keenan and William H. Clotz got into an altercation in a livery stable on Chelten avenue, Germantown, about some harness. Keenan, it is alleged, first struck Clotz, and the latter returned the compliment by pounding Keenan over the head with a piece of iron. The latter proceeded to the office of Alderman Waterhouse and sued out a warrant for the arrest of his assailant. Clotz was arrested, and after a hearing upon the charge, was held in $500 bail to answer. The prisoner straightway repaired to Alderman Thomas' office, and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Keenan. The latter was subsequently taken into custody, and held to bail in the sum of $1000 to answer the charge of assault and battery.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—Mr. Jacob Kraft is a farmer residing at Schencksville, Montgomery county. A few days since he left home for a journey to a distant city. During the interim an employe helped himself to articles on the premises. Yesterday morning he hitched up a pair of horses, and put into the wagon a lot of apples, timothy seed, an accordeon, and a double-barrelled gun. He also supplied his pocket with a $100 bond. Information of the robbery was communicated to this city, and the team was recovered this morning by Detective Levy at a livery stable near Second and Coates streets. The other articles were also recovered, and the employe arrested. The prisoner is named Amos Honerin. He is locked up for a hearing.

SNEAK THIEF.—On Sunday evening a sneak thief named John Kelly found his way into the residence of Dr. Ashton, at Ninth and Spruce streets, and helped himself to two hats and a case of surgical instruments which were in the vestibule. A servant girl noticed Kelly leave the house with the property in his possession. She gave an alarm and the thief was followed to Twelfth and Market streets, where he was taken into custody. Kelly had a hearing before Alderman Jones and was held in $500 bail to answer.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A HORSE.—A man named William Pickering was arrested in West Philadelphia on Saturday last for the alleged theft of a horse, the property of a gentleman residing at Chadd's Ford. Policeman Wrin made the arrest. His attention was attracted to Pickering, who had the animal in his possession, and was offering to sell it at a price far below its value. Defendant was arraigned before Alderman Randall, and was held to bail for a further hearing.

A ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR FIRE ON CALLOWHILL STREET.—About 3 o'clock this morning the sheds at the marble yard on Callowhill street, above Broad, were set on fire and destroyed. The flames communicated to a stable on the premises and a frame shanty occupied by a colored man. Both buildings were reduced to ashes. The entire loss will reach about $1000. A boy named Francis Crilly was taken into custody on suspicion of firing the property.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Robinson is the name of an individual who was taken into custody at Sixth and South streets on Saturday night upon the charge of highway robbery. The allegation is that he stole a pair of pantaloons and a coat from a boy named James Council, who was passing the locality above mentioned. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter and was held to bail to answer.

SALE OF RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell, September 21, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the very desirable modern residence, No. 732 North Nineteenth street. Has all the modern conveniences. Also, the entire elegant household furniture. See catalogues.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Robert Everett had a hearing yesterday upon the alleged charge of the theft of a watch. The timepiece was stolen from a drunken man on Edgemont street on Saturday night last. Defendant was held in $600 bail to answer.

$100 FIRE.—About 7 o'clock this morning a shed attached to a rag store store at Frankford road and Cumberland streets] was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished by people in the vicinity. Damage about $100.

PETTY LARCENY.—Mary Carnes (colored), for the theft of a calico dress from the residence of Sarah E. Jones, at Sixth and St. Mary streets, was yesterday sent to prison by Alderman Carpenter.

TRIFLING.—About half-past nine o'clock this morning a trifling fire occurred at No. 729 Poplar street. The flames originated from the heater.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this afternoon, President Kneass in the chair.

The action through which the following sewers were constructed during the recess at private expense was approved:—One, 8 feet, on Spruce street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and another, of the same dimensions, on Walnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; one, 2 feet, on Walnut street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second street, and one, 12 inches, on Gothic street, east from Second street.

The following sewers were then ordered to be constructed:—One, 8 feet, over a run of water at Ninth and Tioga streets; one, 3 feet, on Seventeenth street, from Chesnut to Arch; one, 12 inches, on Fifth street, between Coates and Green: and two, 10 inches, on Wyncoop street, between Spruce and Locust, and on Ludlow street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.

The following streets were ordered to be placed upon the city plan:—Part of Upsal street, Twenty-second ward; Baird and Alfred streets, Twenty-sixth ward.

A resolution of instruction relative to the grade lines of Haverford avenue was referred to Messrs. Smedley and Miller.

On motion of Mr. Shedaker, the action of the board with reference to the construction of a sewer on Forty-first street was reconsidered and a resolution passed authorizing the construction of a 3-feet sewer on that thoroughfare, from Haverford avenue to Mary street, and on Mary street westward to a point near Forty-second street.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—On Saturday night some scamp obtained admission to the Bedford Street Mission Home by the rear second-story window and turned on the water. When the building was opened this morning it was found to be completely flooded and damaged to a considerable extent. A reward of $25 has been offered by order of Charles Spencer, President of the Bedford Street Mission Board, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrator of the outrage will be captured and punished as he deserves.

FAVORABLE ACTION.—The Committee on Finance of Select Council, at a meeting held this morning, directed the chairman to report with a favorable recommendation the ordinance authorizing the appropriation of $450,000 for the building of a House of Correction.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Patrick Bushel yesterday committed an assault and battery on his wife at Seventh and Bedford streets. He was arrested and committed by Alderman Bonsall.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Revenue Decision—Railroad Taxes.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Strong.

In the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Barnes, Collector of Internal Revenue, Judge Strong read an elaborate opinion, deciding that as the law stood before the passage of the act of July 14, 1870, the dividends and interest paid by railroad companies on and after January 1, 1870, were not liable to an internal revenue tax, and that the act of July 14, 1870, could not be accepted as a legislative exposition of the meaning of the former law, so far as it applied to the present case. There were a number of cases involving the same question. We annex a copy of the opinion:—

The substance of the second plea, to which there has been a demurrer, is that the plaintiffs, who are a railroad company, declared a dividend on their capital stock to their stockholders, on the 22d of December, 1869, as part of their earnings, incomes, and gains made and accrued between July 1, 1869, and December 1, 1869, and that the dividend was declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 17th of January, 1870. The plea further avers that a return thereof was afterwards made to the assessor of internal revenue of the United States, and a tax of five per cent. of the amount of the dividend was assessed by him upon the plaintiffs, which was due and payable on or before March 31, 1870; that notice of the assessment was duly given, and a demand for payment was made upon the plaintiffs by the district collector; that the tax was not paid in response to the demand, whereupon the defendants, who were the collector and deputy collectors, on the 5th of May, 1870, made a distress for the tax, together with five per cent. additional thereto and the interest accrued thereon, and that this was the supposed trespasser.

It is a plea of justification, and, in order to determine its sufficiency or insufficiency, it is necessary to inquire whether there was any legal warrant for assessing and collecting such a tax. If there was, it is conceded it must be found in the internal revenue act of Congress of June 30, 1864, as amended by its supplements. The primary question, then, is whether that act authorizes the levy and collection of a tax upon dividends declared by railroad companies in 1869, but declared to be payable at a time after December 31 of that year, and therefore not receivable by the stockholders until in the year 1870?

It is of course essential to the inquiry that it be determined whether the tax upon railroad dividends was by the act of 1864 made a permanent tax, or whether it was of temporary duration, like the income tax upon other gains and profits. I have no doubt that the tax upon dividends made by such companies, and upon the interest payable by them, described in the 122d section, is a part of the five per cent. tax imposed upon all incomes by the 116th section. By the 116th, as amended by the act of 1867, it was enacted that there should be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, *interest*, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from *any source whatever*, a tax of five per centum on the amount so derived over one thousand dollars. The same section declared that the tax therein provided for should be assessed, collected, and paid upon the gains, profits, or income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said duty. What that time was directed to be, as well as the duration of the tax, was defined by the 116th section, which enacted as follows:—"That the tax on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of March, and be due and payable on or before the 30th day of April in each year, until and including the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and no longer." It is noticeable that the language of the 11th section is very comprehensive. It extends to income of every description, whether derived from labor or property, and it particularly mentions that derived from interest and dividends, adding the words, "or from any source whatever." It is true that in the provisions made by Congress for estimating or ascertaining the gains, profits, and income of any person, there are certain apparent exceptions. The 117th section, as amended by the act of 1867, required that there should be included in the estimate, *inter alia*, the share of any person of the gains and profits of all companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same if divided, whether divided or otherwise, "except the amount of incomes received from institutions or corporations whose officers, as required by law, withhold a per centum of the dividends made by such institutions, and pay the same to the officer authorized to receive the same, and except that portion of the salary or pay received for services in the civic, military or naval, or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted." But these exceptions recognize the dividends and interest received from such companies and the gains from the salaries or pay of United States officers as a part of the tax-payer's income. They are obviously introduced as a guide to the return of income, which the next following section requires to be made to the assistant assessor, and because a special mode of collecting the tax on such dividends, interest, and salaries was intended to be provided.

It is indispensable to a correct understanding of the statute that all its sections relating to the same subject be read and considered together. Those numbered from 116 to 123, inclusive, are all classified under the title "Income," and they manifestly relate to the same subject. Together they constitute a system devised to impose and collect a tax upon incomes or gains from any source whatever. The subject of the tax is one and the same, though consisting of numerous constituents. But the mode of assessment and of collection is different as applied to the constituents of income. If a portion of his gains the tax-payer is required to make a return to the assistant assessor, and himself pay the tax on that portion to the district collector. But a different mode of collection is prescribed for the tax upon the dividends of banking, trust, and insurance companies by the 120th section of the act, and by the 122d section, for the tax upon dividends declared and paid, and upon accumulated profits made, and upon interest paid on permanent loans by railroad canal, turnpike, or slackwater navigation companies. Still the tax is upon the individuals whose gains such dividends and interests are, and it is a tax at the same rate as that collected from other incomes, but the corporations are made the agents of the Government to collect it. Still another mode is prescribed by the 123d section for collecting the tax upon that part of a tax-payer's gains which consists of salaries received from the Federal Government, or payments for his services as an officer of the United States. That the disbursing officers are required to deduct at the same rate per cent. It is very obvious to me that these are only variant modes of collecting the tax on income imposed by the 116th section of the act. These portions of income were not required to be included in the general estimate, or in the return made to the Assistant Assessor, because their amount was as certainly ascertainable by the corporations or officers required to collect it as it could be by any tax-payer as to his own income himself. Such a construction is demanded alike by the letter and the general spirit of the act. There is nothing to warrant the belief that Congress intended to impose a burden upon income derived from one species of property greater or longer continued than that imposed upon income from other property, or that they intended to discriminate against Federal officers and compel them to pay a tax on their salaries after taxes upon all other salaries had ceased. The dividends received by a shareholder of a railroad company, or a canal, turnpike, or slackwater navigation company, or of a banking, trust, or insurance company, are, in every sense, as much his income as are the dividends he may receive from any other company; for example, a bridge or a manufacturing corporation. So is the interest received for loans to a railroad company as truly income of the bondholder as is the interest received by him on permanent loans to any other corporation, or to natural persons. Was it the intention of Congress to enact that one who lent his money to a telegraph company or to a mining or manufacturing company should be exempt from a tax upon his interest received after Dec. 31, 1869, but that one who lent to a canal or railroad company should continue to pay the tax indefinitely and for all time? Is such a reasonable construction of the act of 1864? And shall the same salary of an officer of the United States is his income, as exempt, or is the salary received by another from a corporation his. Was it designed to tax one and except the other? To my mind the act shows no intent to make such discriminations. I must regard the 120th, 121st, 122d, and 123d sections, not as imposing a distinct tax upon the subjects mentioned in them, but as having only the purpose to prescribe a peculiar mode of securing the collection of a portion of the tax previously imposed by the 116th section. And such, I think, has been, in effect, the construction of the Supreme Court. In Jackson vs. The Northern Central Railway Company, a case tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, the primary question was whether the tax on interest payable by railroad companies was chargeable against non-resident aliens; and it was ruled by the Chief Justice that it was not. The ruling was based upon the position that the tax on such interest was the same as that imposed by the 116th section, viz.: a part of the income tax, and that as the 116th section did not include non-resident aliens, the tax on interest spoken of in the 122d was not chargeable against them—the deduction or five per cent. being only a mode of collecting the income tax. This decision was subsequently affirmed in the Supreme Court, 7 Wallace, 282, and the language of the Court was as follows, "The decision was placed mainly upon the ground that, looking at the several provisions bearing upon the question, and giving to them a reasonable construction, it was believed not to be the intent of Congress to impose an income tax on non-resident aliens; that they were not only not included in the description of persons upon whom the tax was imposed, but were impliedly excluded by confining it to residents of the United States, and citizens residing abroad" (an exclusion only found in the 116th section), "and that the deduction from the prescribed income of the interest on these railroad bonds, when paid by the companies, was regarded as simply a mode of collecting this part of the income tax. We concur in this view." I understand this case as determining several things. First, that the 116th and 122d sections of the act of 1864 are parts of one system devised for income taxation. Second, that the tax on railroad dividends and on interest on railroad indebtedness is not a different tax from that imposed upon income generally; and third, that the 122d section was intended merely to provide a special mode of collection for a part of the tax.

Accepting then the conclusion that the tax on railroad dividends, etc., is only a part of the tax on income generally imposed by the 116th section, and that the purpose of the 122d was not to impose a distinct tax, but to designate collectors and provide a special mode of collection, I proceed to consider what is the effect of the limitation clause in the 119th section. I have already quoted it. I quote it again for convenience:—"The taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the first day of May, and be due and payable on or before the thirtieth day of June in each year until and including the year eighteen hundred and seventy and no longer." Whatever else this clause may mean, it manifestly embraces, in terms, taxes on all income from any source—income upon which the act imposed a tax. It excepts none. It does not speak of taxes on income, a return of which is required to be made by the tax-payer, but its language is "taxes on incomes herein imposed." The 119th section imposes no tax. The reference must, therefore, be to taxes on income imposed by other sections of the act, to all of them, as well those on railroad dividends, etc., as those on dividends made by telegraph companies or gains received from any other source.

The clause also manifests a clear intent that the income to which it refers should not be subject to a tax unless derived or received prior to January 1, 1870. This appears clearly when construed in connection with the 116th section, as it must be. That section enacted, as has already been noticed, that the tax therein provided for, including the tax on income from any source whatever, should be assessed, collected, and paid upon the gains, profits, and incomes for the year ending the thirty first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said tax. This provision must be assumed to have been in the mind of Congress when the 119th section was framed. Therefore, though the last tax was required to be levied on the first of March, 1870, it was designed to be a tax on the income of 1869, for unless the time for the levy had been in 1870 a large portion of the income of 1869, probably much the largest portion, would have escaped the tax entirely. Then the provision that the taxes on income should be levied on the first day of May in each year until and including the year 1870, and no longer, must mean that the income of 1870 should not be subject to taxation. If the income referred to was all income, as I have shown it was, in terms, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the act of Congress authorizes no tax upon any income accrued, derived, or received from any source during the present year. The only doubt I entertain in regard to the soundness of this interpretation is raised by the fact that the limitation mentioned in the 119th section is applied to the time of the levy, and that no express mention is made of taxes on railroad dividends, etc. But, upon reflection, I think such express mention would have been superfluous, except, perhaps, to solve a doubt, which does not appear to have been in the mind of Congress. It seems to me that light is thrown upon the subject by observing what must have been the course of thought in the legislative mind when the system of income taxation was devised and expressed in the statute. The first thought was that of an annual tax upon all annual income. That was embodied in the 116th section. Next arose the inquiry whether the tax should be upon the income of the current year or upon that of the year next preceding its collection. That was answered in the same section. Obviously the inquiry then arose, how shall the income be ascertained? and for that provision was made in the 117th and 118th sections. Then followed the 119th, which provided for three things:—First. At what time in each year the levy should be made and the tax become payable. Second. How long the tax should continue; and, third, how it should be collected. Then follow some special provisions, not imposing any new or distinct tax, but in aid of the collection of the tax previously imposed. It seems to have occurred to Congress that as to a portion of income, mainly dividends, interest on funded debt of large corporations, and Federal salaries, the machinery of a return to the district assistant assessor was unnecessary, that the amount of such income was more readily and more certainly ascertainable in another way, and that the collection of the tax might more easily be made by the institution that had the income in hand than by the district collector. Hence the provisions made in the 120th, 121st, 122d, and 123d sections intended to direct peculiar and exceptional modes of collection, and nothing more. It is true they compelled the payment of the tax before the expiration of the year in which it was received, and in that respect, as well as in the mode prescribed for collection, they distinguished between the kinds of income specified and income generally. But the act guarded against gross inequality, by authorizing a deduction of the income upon which the tax had been paid from the estimate to the assessor.

Upon the whole, in view of these considerations, I am of opinion that, except as to the time and mode of collection, Congress had no intention of placing the tax on those species of income mentioned in the 120th, 121st, 122d, and 123d sections on any different footing from the tax on all other income, and that the statute does not impose upon it a burden greater or longer continued than is laid upon income generally. And I am confirmed in my opinion by the consideration that it allows a reasonable construction to the act of Congress. If I am wrong in my conclusions, if a tax upon railroad dividends, made payable to the stockholders in 1870, or upon interest upon railroad debt falling due in 1870, may be charged and collected under the act, then the tax is grossly unequal, and that part of a person's income which consists of such dividends is subjected to a burden from which other income is exempt. Under the act of 1864 a tax has been levied upon all incomes, including those from dividends and interest of railroad companies in every year from 1864 to 1869 inclusive. Six of these annual taxes have been laid. I refer now only to those levied under the act of 1864. And the tax upon such portions of each annual income as consist of railroad dividends has been paid by the companies, and presumably charged to the stockholders. If it has not been thus paid that income has been returned to the Assistant Assessor, and charged by him, for, as directed by the 117th section, only that income from dividends and interest was allowed to be deducted from the general aggregates which had been assessed, and the tax upon which had been paid by the institutions from which it was derived. Income from railroad dividends has, therefore, paid six annual income taxes, and no more have been assessed against other income. It is not to be presumed, in the absence of a clearly expressed contrary intent, that a discrimination was intended.

But I may not overlook the later act of Congress, passed July 13, 1870, the 17th section of which enacts "that sections 120, 121, 122, and 123 of the act of June 30, 1864, entitled, 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, and the act of March 2, 1867, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned to the first day of August, 1870, but after that date no further taxes shall be levied and assessed under said section." This was doubtless intended as a legislative construction of the sections of the act designated. I shall not pause to inquire how far the law-making power can determine authoritatively the meaning of an existing statute. The construction or interpretation of a statute would seem to be, ordinarily, a judicial rather than a legislative function. I know that acts declaratory of the meaning of former acts are not uncommon. They are always to be regarded with great respect as expressive of legislative opinion. And so far as they can operate upon subsequent transactions, they are of binding force and unobjectionable. But it is well settled that they cannot operate to disturb rights vested or acquired before their enactment, or to impose penalties for acts done before their passage, acts lawful when they were done. It is always presumed that the Legislature had no intention to give them such an effect.

Now, if the income tax imposed by the act of 1864 and its supplements expired with the 31st of December, 1869, except that the law provided for the collection of that portion of the tax on the income of 1869 which had not been paid—if the act of 1864 did not prescribe a tax upon dividends made, and interest paid by railroad companies after December 31, 1869, as I have endeavored to show, it was not the duty of those plaintiffs to pay to the District Collector five per cent. of the dividend made by them and declared payable January 17, 1870, and they had no authority to detain any portion of it from their stockholders. It was their right, as well as their duty, to pay over the entire dividend to the shareholders who had then acquired a vested right in it, and the plea of the defendants does not aver that the whole dividend was not at once thus paid over. Then the distress, which the plea attempts to justify, was made to enforce the performance of a duty that had no existence. It was substantially an attempt to enforce a penalty upon the plaintiffs for an omission to do that which they had no right to do, a penalty equal to the amount of a five per cent. tax, with an additional five per cent. thereon. It is to be remembered that the tax is levied upon the shareholders, and that the company is merely the governmental agent to collect it. Its liability to a distress, if any there be, arose out of an unlawful failure to collect the tax and pay it over. But the failure was not unlawful at the time. Surely it will not be maintained that the declaratory act of 1870 can be regarded as operating retrospectively so as to make the act or omission of the plaintiffs unlawful and punishable as an offense, when the act or omission was innocent at the time when it occurred. Were it conceded that the construction given by Congress is binding in all cases where it would not disturb vested rights, or operate so ex post facto as to be void, it is not to be presumed it was intended for application to such a case as the present. Of course, I am not to be understood as maintaining that in July, 1870, when the declaratory act was passed, Congress had not power to impose a tax upon any income that had been received before that time. What I mean to say is that it is not to be admitted Congress intended by that act to subject any institution to a penalty for not having, before its passage, collected a tax which had not been imposed.

In short, a dividend declared December 22, 1869, but declared to be payable January 17, 1870, income of 1869 or of 1870, within the meaning of the act of Congress? I think it must be income of the latter year. True, it was earned by the company in 1869, but it was not available to the stockholders. The act speaks of income derived from any kind of property, etc. It seems to contemplate a tax upon income received or receivable, something out of which the tax can be paid. If it were not so, the tax might be exacted for that which never came and never could come into the hands of the tax-payer. The language of the 122d section is also significant. In speaking of the companies therein mentioned, it declares they "shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum on the amount of all such interest or coupons, dividends or profits, whenever the same shall be payable." In other words, the duty arises when the dividend is payable. And such is the construction that has been given to the act, in accordance with which the taxes have been collected. Prior to the act of 1864, there was a tax on dividends at the rate of three per cent., and when by that act the rate was raised to five per cent., the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued a circular, dated July 1, 1864, declaring that "all dividends payable on and after July 1, 1864, no matter when declared, are subject to the duty of five per centum." I am not aware that any different construction of the act has ever prevailed. My opinion, therefore, is that the dividend declared by the plaintiffs must be regarded as income of the stockholders for the year in which it became payable. It follows that the assessor was without authority to assess a tax upon it, and that the plea of the defendants does not justify the distress they made to enforce its payment by the plaintiffs, together with the payment of a five per cent. additional penalty.

Judgment on the demurrer is therefore directed against the defendants.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Cotton dull and nominally 19½c. Flour—City Mills 25c. higher; other grades held higher; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·50; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·25@9·50; Western superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat active and Western slightly better; Maryland amber, $1·50@1·65; fair to good Maryland red, $1·35@1·45; common, $1·15@1·20; white wheat $1·40@1·65; Western red, $1·32@1·35. Corn—White, scarce at 90@95c.; yellow, 88@90c.; mixed Western, 82@85c. Oats more active at 49@51c. Rye dull at 65@80c. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon and Lard in good demand and unchanged. Whisky steady at 91c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Stocks active. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¼; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 23; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 84½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Cotton dull; sales 400 bales middling uplands at 19½c.; middling Orleans at 19½c. Flour advanced 5@10c.; sales 8500 barrels State at $4·90@5·65; Ohio at $5·40@6·30; Western at $4·90@6·35; Southern at $5·35@8. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·10@1·16; winter red Western, $1·36. Corn firmer; sales 43,000 bushels mixed Western at 85@87c. Oats firmer; sales 28,000 bushels Ohio at 52@55c.; Western at 50@53c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; Mess, $26; prime, $23@25·50. Lard heavy; steam 15¼@15½c.; kettle, 16@16½c. Whisky steady at 87½c

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, Old	102	$500 Bel. & Del 3m.	86
$1000 Phila & Reads	94	$1000 Pa 1 m 6s 1s.	103¾
$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	5 sh C & Am R	114¾
$100 do	101¾	6 sh Reading R	48¾
$500 Leh R 1s	89¾	300 do	85.48·31
$1000 Leh 6s gold L	89¾	700 do	85 1s.48·31
$5000 do	89¾	5 sh Acad Mus	5.100
$500 do	89¾	15 sh Penna R 1s.	59¾

NO PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY TO-NIGHT.—Mr. Leonard Grover, manager of the grand combination, advertised to appear at the Academy tonight, sends word that two of the principal artists are so unwell as to be unable to travel to-day. *Julius Cæsar* will be given to-morrow (Tuesday) night, and tickets already issued will be honored.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Our African Squadron

The French Mail Service

Oregon and Dakotah Politics.

An Important Legal Decision.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The African Squadron.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Despatches were received at the Navy Department to-day from Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, dated from the flagship Colorado, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, July 5th, 1870, stating that during his visit there the English authorities had been very courteous, offering every assistance and facility in their power. On the Fourth of July the English ships of war were dressed in honor of the anniversary of the declaration of Independence, and at noon they fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

Admiral Rodgers was preparing to pay his respects to the Duke of Edinburgh, on board the Galatea. He anticipated the visit by coming on board the Colorado. On his leaving the ship he was saluted with 21 guns, which were returned by the Galatea.

Admiral Rodgers was to sail on the 6th, for Singapore, via the Straits of Guada and Gaspar.

Order Revoked.

The order assigning Commander Edward Barrett to the Norfolk Navy Yard is revoked, and he waits orders.

Commissions Signed.

The President has signed the commissions of the following officers appointed since the adjournment of Congress:—Andrew Washburne, of Va., to be Pension Agent at Richmond; Robert A. Smith, to be Deputy Postmaster at Honesdale, Pa.; Andrew J. Burr, Postmaster at Olympia, Washington Territory; Jesse R. Wikle, Postmaster at Centersville, Georgia.; Lacy A. Bader, Postmaster at Wilmington, Del.; S. R. Atwall, do., Winchester, Va.; Ed. W. Parker, Surveyor of Customs for the port of Duluth, Minn.; Hiram E. Kelly, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth Wisconsin district.

Secretary Belknap

will return to Washington to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Williams, of Oregon.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A gentleman from Oregon states that the friends of Senator Williams will make a strong effort to have him re-elected to the Senate. The Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is ten, but the Democrats are so divided among themselves, and personal jealousies are so great, that they will probably fail to unite upon a candidate. A prominent mail contractor of Oregon, who is a Democrat, is in the interest of Williams, and promises to bring over enough Democrats to turn the scale in his favor. The election takes place to-morrow. It is said that it will cost a hundred thousand dollars to elect Williams.

The French Mail.

The Post Office Department will continue the mail to France via England. Any steam vessel belonging to an established line determining to go to France direct can obtain the mail. Several American ship owners and ship men have attempted to get up a line. Each has been promised the mail; but none succeeded in starting a line except W. H. Webb, of New York, who sent the Guiding Star with a mail to Havre. When arrived there he was ordered to Cherbourg to unload, as the railroad was cut between Havre and Paris.

The steamer Lafayette, of the French Transatlantic line, was delayed because the owners considered the dangers of distributing freight throughout France too great a risk. Mails cannot be distributed now from Havre, Brest, or Cherburg, but the department is willing to send them, as it is not expected the military will interfere with them.

Dakotah Politics.

The Democrats of Dakotah have nominated one Mr. Armstrong for the office of Delegate to Congress. The Republicans split in their convention and nominated two candidates, Walter A. Burleigh, who served in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and G. L. Spink, the present Delegate. A gentleman who has just arrived from there believes that Mr. Burleigh will be elected. Mr. Burleigh is a warm friend of Senator Cameron.

Important Decision.

Judge Wylie, of the District Supreme Court, sitting in equity, to-day rendered an important decision, dissolving the injunction granted by himself, in August last, at the suit of one Ambler against Whipple & Dickerson, owners and inventors of the petroleum gas process, the facts appearing to be wholly on the side of the defendants.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Cotton dull and nominally 19½c. Flour—City Mills 25c. higher; other grades held higher; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·50; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·25@9·50; Western superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat active and Western slightly better; Maryland amber, $1·50@1·65; fair to good Maryland red, $1·35@1·45; common, $1·15@1·20; white wheat $1·40@1·65; Western red, $1·32@1·35. Corn—White, scarce at 90@95c.; yellow, 88@90c.; mixed Western, 82@85c. Oats more active at 49@51c. Rye dull at 65@80c. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon and Lard in good demand and unchanged. Whisky steady at 91c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Stocks active. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¼; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 23; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 84½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Cotton dull; sales 400 bales middling uplands at 19½c.; middling Orleans at 19½c. Flour advanced 5@10c.; sales 8500 barrels State at $4·90@5·65; Ohio at $5·40@6·30; Western at $4·90@6·35; Southern at $5·35@8. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·10@1·16; winter red Western, $1·36. Corn firmer; sales 43,000 bushels mixed Western at 85@87c. Oats firmer; sales 28,000 bushels Ohio at 52@55c.; Western at 50@53c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; Mess, $26; prime, $23@25·50. Lard heavy; steam 15¼@15½c.; kettle, 16@16½c. Whisky steady at 87½c

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, Old	102	$500 Bel. & Del 3m.	86
$1000 Phila & Reads	94	$1000 Pa 1 m 6s 1s.	103¾
$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	5 sh C